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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Presidential Preparations

Britain Practices Restraint

Labor's Demarkation Line

¶ **Hyde Park**—Columns of figures, piles of manuscripts, graphs, charts, pamphlets, litter the desk of President Roosevelt's Hyde Park study. Prior to the convening of the extra session of Congress a month hence, the President digs into statistical and other data for facts with which to underwrite his arguments on "balanced abundance," which will constitute the main business of the special term. The President makes no engagements, holds no conferences save for an occasional exception, such as when Premier Pattullo of British Columbia returns the President's recent call, and adds another name to the roster of prominent Canadians with whom Mr. Roosevelt has exchanged visits. • In this latter field the President is on safe ground. Probably no adventures which he undertakes are more popular than his adventures in friendship.

¶ **European Potpourri**—Two British constables are slain from ambush, in the Holy Land, and diplomatic attention is drawn to another scene of turbulence. Again the British Government finds occasion to use its long training in the art of palliation, for even as it continues its efforts of self-restraint and world restraint, in discouraging the spread of the Spanish civil war, an epidemic of terrorism breaks out in its mandated Palestine territory as a consequence of Arab-Jewish noncompatibility. In London, too, final preparations go forward for meeting of the Non-intervention committee, at which another effort will be made to induce withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain. To this end it is whispered that no more concessions will be offered Italy, and no further delay will be tolerated. To emphasize this fact, it is rumored that a joint Anglo-French occupation of Minorca in the Balearic Islands is under consideration—a possible development which Italy might consider more serious than the opening of the Pyrenees frontier. • The problem seems to be to meet "delay tactics" with "fair play tactics."

¶ **Oriental Thunder**—"The dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay"—but the thunder comes from long range guns and aerial bombs, as Japanese military aggression and Chinese national unity fight an interminable duel at Shanghai and along a wide northern front. At present no immediate settlement is in sight, although the methods of the Japanese militarists are alienating many normally friendly nations, and protests from civilized peoples are reaching the Japanese foreign office with almost daily regularity.

• **Typical** of the unofficial sentiment in the United States is a proposal for a voluntary boycott of Japanese goods, drawn up at the conference of the Committee for Industrial Organization at Atlantic City, the adoption of which is predicted. Such a boycott would enlist nearly 4,000,000 laborites, which, in addition to the 3,000,000 represented in the American Federation of Labor, implies the loss of a considerable market to Japan as well as a formidable array of nonpolitical condemnation. • The attitude of British and American labor toward barbaric methods of warfare indicates the tremendous power individual citizens throughout the world might exert against militarism everywhere.

¶ **The Labor "Versus"**—The American Federation of Labor, closing its convention at Denver, Colo., and the C. I. O., continuing its conference in Atlantic City, N. J., are separated by half a continent of distance, but by only one apparent difference of opinion. The "versus" lies between craft unionism and industrial unionism. But as the A. F. of L. prepares to depart from America's Great Divide, which stretches down the Rockies through Denver's backyard, it seems apparent that the rank and file of labor, following an interchange of telegrams between C. I. O. Lewis and A. F. of L. Green is likewise leaning toward a departure from the "great divide" in labor. A. F. of L. replies to C. I. O. overtures for reuniting labor with an objection to the proposal that each side send 100 negotiators, and some see in this maneuver an effort of the die-hards in the older organization to keep the glue of affiliation away from the industrial group until it falls apart.

• **However**, sentiment for peace increases in ratio to its distance from the personally ambitious. A mood favorable to mutual sacrifice seems apparent with the rank and file, and an encouraging trend toward compromise is observable. It takes more than officers to wage a civil war.

¶ **Watch the Short-cuts**—Henry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, speaks at a college anniversary at Lancaster, Penna., and warns the guests to beware of short-cuts to security, prosperity, and peace. "The short-cut," says he, "may too easily become the short circuit." • Aye, the emergence of mankind from aggressively reactionary influences is far better accomplished by the sun method than by the sledge method.

Rival Twitted By LaGuardia In Fact Primer

'Mahoney School Days' Tells How the Mayor Routed '40 Thieves'

Tiger Woos Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today expanded his offensive for re-election into a campaign for the education of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, his Democratic opponent for the mayoralty, with the statement that when he took office in 1934, he found "a den of 40 thieves in the City Government." Henceforth, the Mayor announced, he will release daily letters to the public correcting misinformation given out by the opposition the day before.

These bulletins come under the general title of "School Days for Mahoney," and furnish a comparative study of departmental functioning as it was under political rule and that of nonpartisanship. The Mayor has taken the key to the series from the records of Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts, whose Fusion incumbency has translated his office from a mere accounting appendage to a permanent inquiry body of major import to the practice of the LaGuardia theory of city management.

Commissioner Blanshard, the first lesson records, has revealed departmental irregularities that have brought the removal or resignation under fire of 94 public officials, most of them holdovers from preceding administrations; the prosecution of 119 private citizens for graft, extortion and other "parasitical" activities in connection with the city government; the indictment of 28 public officials, of whom 20 were convicted, and the indictment of 86 private individuals, of whom 75 were convicted.

Reason for the Venture

Mayor LaGuardia launched his informative venture to offset the opposition's "almost perpetual habit of misquoting the facts," and in the belief that, "although he will never have any occasion to use this knowledge, it will not do Mr. Mahoney any harm to really know the facts about good municipal government."

"Another purpose I have in mind," he said, "is to keep the people who have the right to know what the facts are, accurately informed of their government, its accomplishments and its functions. I did not discover the Pyramids, but what I did discover was a den of 40 thieves in the city government. I inherited a bankrupt city which was mortgaged under an agreement with the bankers.

"I paid off that mortgage, and now that the city is back on its feet, the gang wants to come back and bankrupt it again.

"These daily lessons on good government will show clearly that more has been accomplished in more ways during the last four years than in a generation of Tammany before I took office on Jan. 1, 1934."

The initial "instruction" also stressed the economy advantages in business administration of city purchases, the Mayor declaring that this department now functions "as no department possibly could under Tammany," and that it has "eliminated in stride—and made some flippant comeback, you'd be given a high rating.

The idea is to measure your self-confidence, aggressiveness, dominance.

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C. I. O. Makes New Broader Peace Bid

Ready to Confer Through Small Groups but Holds to Industrial Idea

Insists Sincerity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15—The Committee for Industrial Organization today renewed its offer of peace with the American Federation of Labor, but on the basis that it must continue "to insist upon recognition of its industrial union principle in mass production industries."

Delegates to the conference of leaders here unanimously authorized the executive officers to call a national convention to represent all of the 32 national and international unions, the 600 local industrial unions and the city and state industrial councils.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. vice-chairman, explained that while the first scheme of the committee was "to organize all the unorganized mass production workers and then present them to the American Federation of Labor," the present policy of the federation, "that no one who belongs to the Committee for Industrial Organization may go into the federation," made it necessary for the committee to form its own organization.

The renewed offer of peace proposed that a committee of 10 from the C. I. O. meet with 10 from the A. F. of L. the week of Oct. 25 in Washington. This was defined as a "preliminary meeting" to work out the details, procedure and number of representatives on each side for a later fall conference. The C. I. O. originally proposed a committee of 100 from each side, which the A. F. of L. declared unwieldy.

Say Green Should Know

Speakers today asserted that William Green, president of the federation, ought to remember from his own experiences as head of the United Mine Workers of America that "democratic union procedure" was for a group of 150 to 200 to start the conference with the operators, giving all a voice, and then to reduce the number to workable size as the negotiations progressed.

Mr. Murray, in presenting the committee's compromise reply on the peace meeting with the federation, made it emphatic that "we want the nation to know that our offer of unity is sincere," but that the C. I. O. continues to insist upon recognition of its industrial union principle in mass production industries.

This is the committee's point of departure from the craft union dominated tenets of the federation.

Crystallization of sentiment for a boycott of Japanese-made goods appeared as an outstanding feature of the committee's conference on at the President Hotel here, and the consensus was that it would be adopted with few, if any, dissenting votes before the meeting closes.

Four resolutions have been in committee for most of the week, and veteran labor men among the leaders have been working over every detail of their provisions, condensing them into one.

Not a line of its text has been revealed, but many things have indicated that it will place the nearly 4,000,000 C. I. O. members on record for a general boycott of Japanese products and for using all power to prevent shipment of war materials to that nation. The American Federation of Labor, representing nearly 3,000,000 other unionists, already has taken such a stand.

Another development expected is a definite statement by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., or by Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, that the C. I. O. will not be a party to any move to oust Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, from the executive council of the A. F. of L.

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J. Warren Madden

Labor Board Head Says Blame From Both Sides of Labor Justifies Impartiality

Labor Board Glad Of Blame by Both A.F.L. and C.I.O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Unperturbed by abuse from both American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O., the National Labor Relations Board here last night remarked that it had never "entertained the hope" it could satisfy both of the two great labor organizations as long as the labor schism continues.

"Naturally, the board's decision as to what constitutes the proper unit for collective bargaining cannot completely satisfy both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization as long as the craft-industrial union issue continues to divide the ranks of organized labor," the board said in a formal public statement drafted in response to resolutions of censure from both labor groups.

"The essential purpose of the act is to protect all workers in their right to organize into unions of their own choice. The energies of the board are chiefly devoted to the protection of this right against interference by employees."

The statement, issued for the board by its chairman J. Warren Madden, held that the 4,000,000 new members which organized labor claims during the past year is evidence of the success of the board in obtaining freedom for workers to organize.

Behind the moderately worded text of the statement which ignored the more extreme charges of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups is a general feeling of satisfaction at the board headquarters over the fact that they have been attacked by both sides. This to them seems proof that they have not been unfair to either one. And further, the violence of the abuse heaped upon them by labor during the past week is considered a telling answer to charges leveled from employer circles last summer that the board was strongly biased in favor of labor.

The board was somewhat more surprised by the C. I. O. criticism than A. F. of L. criticism. It believes itself to be impartial, but recognizes that a majority of plant elections have gone in favor of the C. I. O. Of course the tendency for a defeated union is to blame the board which conducted the election. Blame from the federation was therefore fully expected. Apparently the C. I. O. resents its failure to win all elections just as much as the federation, and is equally disposed to make the board the scapegoat for its losses.

Coal Pits Visited By Duke of Windsor

DUISBURG, Ger., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor spent 90 minutes today crawling around in the coal pits of the Friedrich Heinrich mine on his survey of labor conditions under the National Socialist regime.

Some 5000 German miners cheered as the former British Monarch, wearing regulation miners overalls, went down into the pits. The Duchess of Windsor remained at Essen.

The Duke emerged from the pit completely black. He observed smilingly:

"I hope you photographers won't shoot me before I have had a chance to clean up. I've never been so black in my life."

Officials said the Duke walked and crawled over two miles underground.

Zoo Discontinued By Municipality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Hobart City Council has decided to close the Beaumaris Zoo, the action being the result of representations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of letters which have appeared in the press.

Public opinion has been steadily growing more and more averse to the captivity of wild animals in cramped and unnatural surroundings; and in spite of additions and improvements to the zoo, the public could not be attracted. The Council has provided that the animals shall not be given or sold to any traveling show or circus.

A. F. of L. Official Sees Possibilities in Latest Lewis Advance

To Discuss Action

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 15 (AP)—George Harrison, chairman of the American Federation of Labor's Peace Committee, said today that the C. I. O.'s latest peace proposal "looked like it had possibilites."

Mr. Harrison said the only bar to a conference, as far as he could see, would be attachment of any "conditions or stipulations" to the C. I. O. offer. The C. I. O. proposal he said, would be considered at a meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council later today.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 15—Exchange of telegrams relating to peace between the rival forces in the labor world has kindled anew an unmistakable sentiment for peace—however far off and difficult to arrange—within the American Federation of Labor closing its convention here today.

Many leaders now say that if a bona fide conference were held with the Committee for Industrial Organization they would be willing to consider at least some compromise on the dividing issue of industrial unionism, for as veteran bargainers they grant that if two sides are to agree, each must probably make concessions.

While the wish for reunion seems to have been brought to the surface in the past few days, actually the expectation of a get-together has not greatly multiplied. Belief is slight that the C. I. O. would come half way or that its leader, John L. Lewis, would be content, after his spectacular generalship of the C. I. O. to take subordinate place.

However, there is a large block of delegates here that feel assured that if a workable negotiating committee representing both sides were to sit down in a genuine effort to heal the split, it would not find the differences over industrial unionism and craft unionism insurmountable.

Some Say C. I. O. Breaking Up

The die-hard element convinced that the C. I. O. is about to begin disintegrating, sees no need for doing anything other than to wait and let the C. I. O. break up. The die-hards seem in the minority.

The unions most to be consulted, those in the metal trades, number about a sixth of the federation's membership. They are among the most able, militant, and powerful. They took the brunt of the C. I. O.'s rivalry, were those chiefly raided, lost most potentially in the C. I. O.'s organizing in steel, automobiles, etc., and have led the resistance to the C. I. O. within the A. F. of L. In this group with the most to lose or gain is appearing a willingness to discuss concessions.

This week's telegram from the C. I. O. is the first proffer of any kind it has made since its organization a little less than two years ago. Seeing the C. I. O. admittedly building up another labor federation, even the A. F. of L. peace advocates of a year back mostly gave up trying. As to the C. I. O.'s offer, the A. F. of L. generally deems it propaganda, designed to put the Federation in the wrong before the public.

The most ardent of the peace people here concede the C. I. O.'s proposal of a conference committee

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Europe Moves Step Nearer To Aged Pensions

Nations Pause Amid Talk of War to Improve Lot of Workers

Britain in Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—While attention is too often engrossed by wars and rumors of war, the fact should not be overlooked that Europe is seriously setting to work to improve the lot of the worker. The movement, both in France and in England, for workers' pensions, certainly deserves to be given special prominence.

Something like a social revolution is, indeed, being effected. Perhaps it is accompanied, especially in France, by unfortunate phenomena; but on the whole there are, in the industrial domain, peaceful changes which gradually are transforming the life of the nation.

The 40-hour week, paid holidays, higher wages, are among reforms introduced by the first Front Populaire Government. As to their desirability there can hardly be two opinions. But whether they were skillfully incorporated, with a minimum of disturbance, in the economic polity, is another matter.

Allocation of Pensions

Nevertheless there is one item on the program of the Front Populaire which was not carried out but which it is still hoped to bring into force as soon as restoration of finances permit—namely, allocation of pensions to workers.

At the same time the British Labor Party is advocating a weekly pension of £1 for a single person and 35 shillings for a married couple at the age of 65, provided they retire from work. Even at 60, those who are certified as unlikely to find fresh work, will be given the same provision. There are other points in the plan put forward to the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party Conference; but the essence of the scheme lies in the assurance that a small but, in England, adequate competence will be afforded workers at a certain age.

Similar proposals are made in France, and when it is urged that the moment is unpropitious, because financial restrictions are necessary, the Confédération Générale du Travail, which corresponds to the British Trade Union Council, issues a manifesto calling for a special contribution by the nation, in which workers are prepared to join. It is suggested workers give an extra hour of work each week on behalf of the aged.

Pensions for Seniors

This means that those who have had their working week cut down by 8 or 10 (and often more) hours a week, will be asked to restore one of them in order to provide pensions for their seniors.

The deputy, Paul Elbal, asks that each worker voluntarily contribute 50 hours a year, distributed after consultation with employers and employed in each category of labor and that the pay shall go without deduction to a pensions fund. Employers doubtless would agree to make some contribution. The State, despite limited resources, also would aid, which it could do without burdening

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Capitulations End

© Keystone

King Farouk of Egypt

Participates in Ceremonies Abolishing Special Foreign Rights

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt., Oct. 15 (AP)—Egyptian capitulations (special privileges granted foreign residents) formally were abolished today in an imposing ceremony in which King Farouk, ministers, diplomats and judges participated. The new regime of Mixed Courts (rather than previously established Consular Courts of each nation) was inaugurated.

Risks at Shanghai Seen Growing For Foreign Quarter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15 — The renewed bombing and shelling to which Shanghai has been subjected today is evidence that the military operations are developing in such a way as to make the situation of residents in the International Settlement and French concession highly dangerous. The same may be said of those dwelling along the settlement-owned roads west of the city.

The Chinese forces at Kiangwan and Chapei are being pressed against the settlement. As a result there is always danger at its door through the possibility of accidents involving bombs dropped by airplanes or shell fire from the river. Indeed it is impossible to forecast a day ahead what may happen on the northern and western boundaries of both foreign areas.

The armed forces now aggregate 300,000 to 400,000, equipped with hundreds of guns of various sizes. More than a score of Japanese war-

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Italian Troops By Thousands Going to Libya

Veiled Threat to France Seen in Increase in Garrison

Egypt Ruled Out

No 'Volunteers' for Spain at Present Unless France Opens Border

By Paul Cremona

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 15—Owing to necessities of an international character, many thousands of soldiers of the Italian regular army are being sent to Libya, the Italian North African possession bordering on Tunisia to the west and Egypt on the east.

It is estimated that there are already some 35,000 Italian troops in Libya, and there are rumors that Italy intends to have an army, 80,000 strong there in the near future ready for any emergency that may arise in the present disturbed Mediterranean situation.

Total Force of 100,000

Italy, moreover, has some 20,000 native soldiers, and this brings the total future Italian garrison in Libya to 100,000 men. Official explanation of these military movements is that Italy decided last April to form a Libyan army corps and she now is carrying out plans prepared seven months ago. There is talk also of formation of a second army to serve in Libya.

But evidently there are other potent reasons for re-enforcements of the Libyan garrison, which now almost equals that maintained there during the Ethiopian war. Since the possibility that these troops may be used against Egypt must be ruled out after the reassuring statement of Italy's intentions toward her eastern neighbor was issued a few days ago, this huge army in Libya can be used for two purposes, according to well-informed opinion in this country.

It can either be a veiled threat to the adjoining French colony of Tunisia, designed to discourage France from opening the Pyrenean frontier to war material for the Valencia Government, or Libyan forces may be used to re-enforce eventually the Italian "volunteers" now fighting on Franco's side.

Italians No Alarmists

The presence of such large Italian forces in Libya eventually are bound to widen the serious differences that unfortunately continue to exist between Italy and France as well as between Italy and Britain, and it is therefore essential that if peace in the Mediterranean is to be maintained the Spanish problem be tackled without further delay. It is, however, interesting to note that Italian quarters do not take an alarmist view of the situation.

Since troopships are continually leaving Italian ports, rumor has spread that more volunteers were being sent to Spain. Official quarters indignantly deny these rumors and emphasize that troopships are all going to their declared destination, namely, Libya. Inquiries in well informed Fascist quarters appear to confirm the accuracy of this Italian explanation. There is, however, no doubt that Italy will reverse her present policy the day that France opens the Pyrenean frontier.

Witnesses Back U. S. Charges Of Oil Price Fixing

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 15 (AP)—Five witnesses added their testimony in Federal Court yesterday to the Government's contention that major oil companies, charged with conspiring to raise and fix gasoline prices, customarily signed jobbers to contracts carrying uniform provisions.

The Government charges that this type of contract provided the foundation for a price-raising conspiracy.

The indictment accuses major companies of engaging in a buying program to force up refinery prices, thus raising the prices they charged to jobbers by reason of contracts, basing prices on the average of refinery quotations published in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, and Platt's Oilgram.

Witnesses today confirmed previous testimony that the jobbing contracts all contained provisions basing prices on such quotations and allowing certain margins between the cost to the jobber and the ultimate price to the consumer.

The witnesses were A. C. Breuch of Madison, Wis.; Oscar L. Peterson of Chicago; Harry Lee of Waterloo, Iowa.; H. E. Miller of Festus, Mo., and Jacob Middleton of Bowling Green, Mo. Middleton, now a judge, said he retired from the oil business last month.

Byrd and Men Honored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and 56 members of his second antarctic expedition received today from Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, special silver medals voted by Congress last year.

What a Day!

Polite Pedestrian

RICE LAKE, Wis. (AP)—Robert Hunner claims to have found a pedestrian who apologized for getting in the way after being struck by Mr. Hunner's car at a crossing.

After assuring Mr. Hunner he was not hurt, the man said:

"I want to apologize to you for getting in your way. It was careless of me to start walking across in front of your car and I'm very sorry I caused you any trouble."

The Eyes Have It!

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb. (AP)—So love is blind?

It wasn't to the young couple who lined up before the county drivers' license examining bureau, and watched applicants take eye-sight tests.

Said he: "What's an eye test got to do with getting a marriage license, anyhow?"

Then someone found that a courthouse employee by error directed the young couple to the drivers' license instead of the marriage license bureau.

Flowers That Bloom—

READING, Penna. (AP)—People in Pennsylvania are snuggling into their overcoats these days, but not so in Berne Township.

An apple tree on Mrs. Elsie Long's farm is covered with its second crop of blossoms this year.

Embarrassed?

NEW YORK (AP)—If you become embarrassed when someone asks you to moo like a cow, then you'd get a low rating in the psychology tests at Columbia University.

If you mooed—took your assignment in stride—and made some flippant comeback, you'd be given a high rating.

A Mirror Trick

CHICAGO (AP)—Patrons at Orchestra Hall recitals will no longer have to crane their necks to see a piano artist's hands in action.

A mirror designed to make the pianist's hands visible from every quarter of the hall will be used this season. Sponsors said it will make seats on the right side of the house as desirable as those on the left.

Royal Fire Fighter

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender to the no longer existent Austrian throne, headed the Steenockerzeel castle fire brigade today in extinguishing a gasoline tank fire which threatened a row of workers' cottages opposite the castle. Veteran fire fighters approved Otto's amateur technique.

Saving Our Schools

Eleventh of 52 Articles

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Education Taken to Spain's Trenches

Overcomes Long Neglect of Schools in Rural Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALENCIA, Spain—An unusual aspect of the Spanish civil war is that many of the Government troops will come out of it better educated than before.

Many of the militiamen came from backward country districts and had hitherto never had an opportunity for even elementary education. So, in the early days of the war, students and teachers who found themselves in the front, side by side with these less fortunate comrades, began here and there in an unofficial way to help them to study. Particularly as the illiterate young soldiers, far from being dull-witted, showed the greatness keenness to learn.

These voluntary teachers were finally formed into a body known as the Cultural Militia and were brought under the control of the Ministry of Public Education.

It has now been functioning for three months and more than 900 schools have been established at the front and as a result 70 per cent of the illiterates in the trenches now know how to read and write. This represents strenuous efforts on the part of the teachers some of whom take charge of as many as three, four and five schools apiece.

Schools Built With Sandbags

Most of the schools, built with sandbags, are not more than 500 meters from the front lines. Among the teachers all political parties are represented, Socialists, Communsits, Republicans, Anarchists and many members of the unified Socialist youth. They are under military discipline and interrupt their cultural work only to take part in military operations.

They also carry on their work in hospitals, barracks, and airports. They have formed theatrical groups, newspapers, and other cultural institutions.

It is inspiring to see the enthusiasm in these schools on the part of both pupils and teachers. Nor do the pupils feel any false shame if some are older in years than their teachers. This is not a question of coaxing unwilling children to learn, who do not realize the value of what they are gaining, but of giving as fast as possible, to grown young people, the knowledge for which they have long felt the need.

One of the things which the young men best like to do is to write for the company or brigade bulletin. When the teacher judges that a pupil is capable of working out a composition by himself, he gives him a drawing or a photograph clipped from the newspapers, about which he is told to write. All such compositions are included in the bulletin with the author's signature.

Primer Used by Soldiers

A primer has just been published for the use of soldiers. It is small, compact, consisting of a folder with ruled writing paper and a pencil and an attractively got-up reader.

In the preface it states that the method used is to teach both reading and writing simultaneously, which is more interesting than the old mechanical way. As soon as a pupil has learned to read he is able to teach others.

Each exercise begins with a phrase which is then split up into its component parts, syllables, vowels and consonants. Each page has on it a phrase, patriotic in tone, and illustrated in colors below. The preface states that the struggle for Spanish culture, which has been retarded deliberately by the forces of reaction, is inseparable from the political struggle against fascism.

The phrases are such as: "Democratic Republic," "The President of the Republic" (with portrait), "Obedience to the Legitimate Government," "Unified Command," "War of National Independence," "We are fighting for our Culture," "Jesus Hernández, Minister of Education" (with portrait), "Long Live Heroic Madrid," "The Land is for him who works it," and, after several others, terminates with "A Prosperous and Happy Spain."

A letter from Señor Hernandez, is quoted: "Soldiers of the People, now you know how to read, now you

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50 Loyalist Planes In Mass Attack

By the Associated Press

Valencia, Oct. 15

Fifty Government warplanes in a mass attack today bombed the Garrapinillos airport of Saragossa, where the Spanish Insurgent forces had 70 planes based.

The Government aircraft, drawn together from many airfields, flew low in the concentrated attack and were reported to have destroyed more than 30 enemy planes.

In the north a large section of Infiesto, on Gijon's southeastern front, was in flames today and Gijon itself was greatly damaged, the result of two insurgent air raids yesterday.

About the same time Insurgent airmen attacked Cartagena, Barcelona and Valencia, Government cities on the eastern coast, causing heavy damage and casualties.

A Government communiqué asserted that Insurgent pursuit planes followed the bombers, descending to machine gun persons fleeing in the streets.

Cultural Militia Formed by Voluntary Teachers Who Like Work

McNinch Prods Political Lions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Frank R. McNinch is a small man.

Frank R. McNinch wears a high collar.

Frank R. McNinch has just executed one of the most reckless jobs of political-baiting seen in Washington since the days of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. McNinch, has in fact, after two weeks' grace as new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, taken a full sweep of his broom and dislodged three men whose political affiliations run right up into inner Democratic circles. Washington stands aghast. And Frank R. McNinch, who comes from North Carolina, weighs 124 pounds, and looks like a small town deacon, is calmly preparing for the next sweep.

No slightest criticism of the three officials has been made. As a matter of fact, Mr. McNinch has declared they will be given preferential status to be taken back if any other jobs open and "if they meet civil service requirements." But kind words do not alter the situation. Frank Ramsay McNinch has blithely entered a political lions' den and nonchalantly begun to poke the beasts. The belief in Washington is that he will get away with it.

Center of Rumor and Attack

The fact is that the communications commission has become an increasing center of rumor and attack. A congressional investigation is proposed. Mr. McNinch made a success as chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and has been "loaned" to the new body by Mr. Roosevelt for a thorough housecleaning. The rumor is that he has full White House backing. After what he has done now, nobody in Washington will believe anything else, anyway, whether it is true or not.

The commission always has been under attack almost in the nature of things. There was nation-wide interest in the new marvel of the radio from the start; the broadcast bands were a tangle in 1934 and something had to be done.

Friends of public ownership recognized that these bands represented a kind of natural resource, like forests, water-power or land, and they tied a string around their allocation to the effect that they could be licensed only for six months, subject to cancellation by the Government. Big vested interests have nevertheless grown up in private exploitation of these public channels and with the compliance of the commission they have been bartered and transferred in the marketplace.

There have been rumors and accusations of late about the way these licenses were distributed. The decision of the commission has naturally meant millions to the big stations or chains. Political preference in allocations has been charged; graver allegations have been whispered; congressional investigations are imminent.

Some newspaper publishers have been given licenses, others have been denied; Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son, has indirectly figured as a "radio representative for Hearst," and later as an independent applicant for licenses.

The Crosley station, WLW, at Cincinnati, which has 500 kw., as contrasted to the next largest in America of only 50 kw., has recently retained Charles Michelson at a reported salary of $25,000 over and above what he receives from his contemporaneous job as the publicity man for the Democratic National Committee. These are some of the matters which make the background for the radio debate.

Small but Active

Now has entered short, slight Mr. McNinch. He has orders to see what is wrong in the commission and to correct it. His first move has been a double-barreled one. He has dissolved the three principal divisions within the seven-man commission —telephone, telegraph and broadcast—through which the body has functioned since 1934, the change to take effect Nov. 15. By so doing he has automatically made unnecessary the three $7500 directors of the divisional set-ups.

Here is where the political hitch comes in. The three dismissed directors have had first-class political backing. This is the normal thing in Washington, where every officeholder is second cousin to a senator. But the sponsors of these three men, without any criticism to them, have been particularly prominent.

A. G. Patterson, director of the telephone division, was a former aide to Mr. Justice Black in his senatorial investigations.

Robert T. Barley, director of the telegraph division, is a nephew of Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, House Majority Leader.

John F. Killeen, director of the broadcast division, is a protege of James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Men as highly placed in the political hierarchy are not accustomed to worry about their jobs. It is assumed now that these three "will be taken care of." In the meantime, the reasons advanced for making the small commission responsible for all its acts, instead of dividing them into three parts, appear sound.

Smart and Audacious

"Experience has shown that to subdivide a small commission has a divisive effect and tends away from co-operation and mutual understanding," according to Mr. McNinch yesterday.

Mr. McNinch has been described as a "dried-up North Carolinian." He is a positive character. Friends describe him as "smart as a whip." His actions show him possessed of a high order of audacity. He is a fluent conversationalist and believes in strong government control. There was an uproar among public utilities when he was named head of the power commission, but it has quieted as it developed he favored regulation, not strangulation.

What ideas Mr. McNinch may now have about basic problem of radio, the allocation of natural-resource bands, remains to be seen; that he is going straight for his objective of better administration is self-evident.

"No one," he told a press conference yesterday, "in Congress or out, has sought to influence me in the least. I hope they won't . . ."

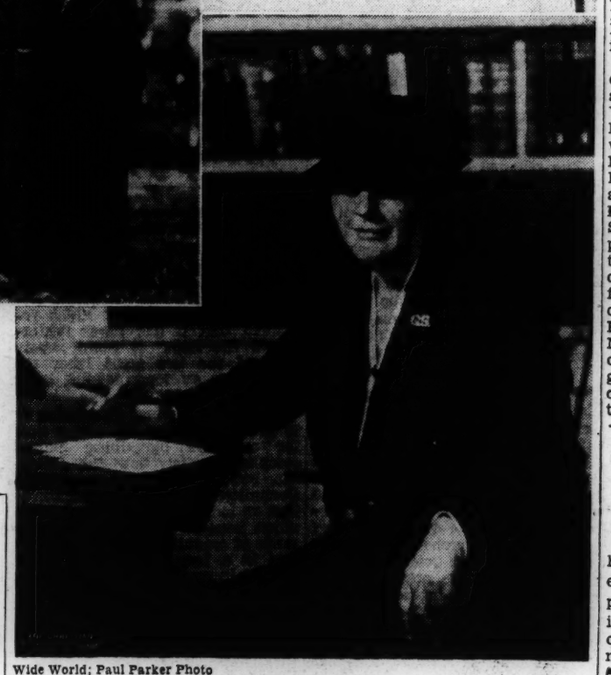
Washington thinks they won't. It recalls that Mr. McNinch made a significant comment when he was assigned to the communications commission two weeks ago. Regarding reports that some of the commission's past activities might not fare so well in the light of publicity, he said, "Where there is smoke there may be fire."

Girl Scouts Take to Water Like Ducks

Scouts at Sea

Top—Girl Scout Mariners Had a Jolly Time Cruising Along the Maine Coast Last Summer

Bottom—Savannah Women Pioneers in Girl Scout Movement: Left to Right—Mrs. J. Randolph Anderson, Original Girl Scout Captain; Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence, Who as Daisy Gordon Was First Girl Scout to Enlist; Miss Nina Pape, One of the Original Council; Mrs. Edward S. Elliott, Who Has Been Connected With the Girl Scouts From Its Inception



Wide World; Paul Parker Photo

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

Retiring President of the Girl Scouts

'Yellow Cloth' Offers Puzzle At Carnegie Picture Opening

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15 (AP)—After a shy introductory speech by Maxwell Anderson, the playwright, the public was allowed to see the thirty-fifth International Exhibition of Carnegie Institute last night. Astonishment was registered before Georges Braque's first prize winner, "The Yellow Cloth," which proved to be a curiously off-center table in a room out of a pale gray nightmare, loaded with barely recognizeable bits of still life, including a yellow cloth.

"Where does it begin?" asked one giggling visitor.

"Are we looking down or up at it?" demanded a man with a badly dented shirt front.

For the most part, the emotion engendered was not fury, as with some past prize winners, but amused wonder. Even the painters were a trifle puzzled, many preferring the second prize, Felice Casorati's serious, effective "Woman Near a Table."

First prize is $1000; second, $600.

European artists made almost a clean sweep of the prize awards. They carried off seven of the eight. Moreover, the awards went to paintings of advanced tendencies.

First prize of $1000 went to the French abstractionist, Georges Braque, for his painting, "The Yellow Cloth." Felice Casorati of Turin, Italy, won second prize of $600 with his "Woman Near a Table." Third prize of $500 went to Josef Pieper of Düsseldorf, Germany, for his painting entitled, "Family Portrait."

First honorable mention, which carries with it a prize of $400, was awarded to Robert Philipp of New York City for his painting, "Dust to Dust." Second honorable mention, with prize of $300, went to Oskar Kokoschka, German painter, now living in Prague, Czechoslovakia, for a painting entitled, "Karlsbrücke, Prague." Emilio Grau-Sala, young Spanish painter of Barcelona, at present resident in Paris, received third honorable mention with prize of $200 for his "Carnival." The fourth honorable mention, with prize of $100 went to Marcel Gromaire of Paris, for the painting entitled, "The Night Watchman." The prize of $300, offered by the Garden Club of Allegheny County for the best painting of flowers or a garden, was awarded to Vaclav Spala, Czechoslovakian artist of Prague, for his painting, "Still Life With Flowers."

Jury of Artists

The jury which made the awards was composed entirely of artists. There were two American and two European members. They were Henry Varnum Poor of New York City, N. Y.; Judson Smith of Woodstock, N. Y.; Raoul Dufy of Paris, France, and Ferruccio Ferrazzi of Rome, Italy. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute, was chairman of the jury. The jury met in Pittsburgh on Sept. 22 and 23.

Notwithstanding the difficulties—political, social, economic and artistic—in European countries, each land, including Spain and Germany, has a complete showing in the exhibition. All the current tendencies are to be seen, according to their favor with the different nations. While many of the pictures were executed within the past year, and practically all within the last five years, because certain schools persist over a long period of time, and are overlapped by others, it is possible to trace here the history of oil painting through the last 40 years.

First Appearances

Thirteen countries — England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and the United States—are accounted for, with 407 paintings. Of this total, 300 are by European and 107 by American artists. In all, 372 artists—265 Europeans and 107 Americans—are represented. Nearly 100 more artists appear this year than appeared in last year's six-nations show. The number of artists appearing for the first time in a Carnegie International is 89, of whom 80 are in the European section.

The opening was a gala occasion. Some 3000 people assembled in the Music Hall of the Institute for the Founder's Day exercises, commemorating Andrew Carnegie, donor of the building and of the funds that permit the holding of an exhibition each year. Upon announcement of the prize awards, the guests moved into the galleries where the paintings are on view.

The exhibition will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Under the terms of the Carnegie gift, it is always "free to the people."

Movies' Value in Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Storage vaults of motion picture producers are mines of educational gold in the form of films suitable for use in the schools, the Advisory Committee on the Use of Motion Pictures in Education reported here today.

"If education is to be adequate for the future needs of our increasingly complex life, it must avail itself of every modern device for teaching," the committee told the Will H. Hays organization, or Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

"The motion picture is destined to take its place beside the textbook, the laboratory and the workshop as a factor of major significance in education."

Appraised 1595 Films

In its survey the committee appraised 1595 non-current productions, of which 849 were rated as acceptable for school use without change, 234 as acceptable with minor changes, and 478 containing some usable elements.

Members of the committee include Dr. Mark A. May, director of the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, chairman; Frederick H. Bair, superintendent of schools at Bronxville, N. Y.; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University; Royal B. Farnum, executive vice-president of the Rhode Island School of Design; Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, and Jay B. Nash, director of physical education, New York University.

Pictures Classified

Panels of specialists were organized to screen and appraise the film material stored in vaults for its possible educational value. Working throughout the summer at the preview theater here, the specialists classified films for use in art, biology, nature study, elementary education, physical education, social studies, music, geography, natural science and history.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Hays said the values discovered by the committee would be developed for the classroom and in a field separate from "the essential service of theaters in furnishing wholesome entertainment."

The work is associated with educational experiments such as the "secrets of success" character educational films developed by the Committee on Social Values in Motion Pictures, and the human relations series now in process of production under the sponsorship of the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Anti-Lynch Law Draws Support Of Prison Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—The American Prison Association urged anti-lynching legislation upon Congress and defended the parole system today as it brought the 67th annual convention to a close.

The convention held that passage of the anti-lynching legislation which failed to pass the last session of Congress would provide "better assurance of protection of persons from mob violence and lynching." The association in its resolution on parole said, "The weaknesses to be found in parole programs in many states result largely from inadequate personnel and financial support."

The entire treatment of prisoners, both in the period of confinement and of parole, should be a carefully co-ordinated plan of individual re-education with its objective the return to freedom of a useful member of society, John D. Pennington, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial School and former federal law enforcement official, told the association.

"Successful parole," said Mr. Pennington, who as Secretary of Welfare in Pennsylvania, formerly had complete supervision of the State's penal and correctional institutions, "depends on the continuous treatment of the prisoner while incarcerated and on conditional release."

Head G-Man Assailed

Austin H. MacCormick, New York City's commissioner of correction, accused J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of carrying on a "machine gun school of criminology." He referred to Hoover's talk in New York recently, in which he assailed "sob sister wardens, country club prisons and convict coddlers."

"Under the impact of such verbal barrages as these our prisons are in danger of falling into worse oblivion than they now enjoy. Today more than ever, we are under the muzzles of the machine-gun school of criminology, the school that seeks to instill into the minds of the public the idea that all offenders are mad dogs; that America is swarming with millions of dangerous criminals . . . that our prisons are 'country clubs,' and prison officials 'convict lovers'; that our parole systems are hollow shams, and that those who administer them are silly sentimentalists and 'sob sisters.'

"As a result," he went on, "a public which does not listen with too much discrimination gets the idea that the only sure way to stop crime is with a shotgun, and that the only way men should leave prison is in a pine box."

Trained Personnel Needed

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a vice-president of the prison association, declared that the need of the nation's penal institutions today is a more highly trained personnel, supported by the understanding of the community.

"We don't begin early enough to create an understanding public," Mrs. Roosevelt continued, as she urged that children should be given an acquaintance with slums and other civic conditions that challenge the community to improve them, as well as with the more beautiful developments in their home towns.

Greatly improved morale among the prisoners at the Pennsylvania Eastern State Penitentiary as the result of the first year of a program of vocational and academic education through supervised correspondence instruction, was reported.

Girl Scout Activity Grows Especially in Brownie Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 15—The threads of the Silver Jubilee convention of the Girl Scouts were drawn together today as reports of the activities and progress of the 12 scout regions were presented. The convention prepared for its final banquet tonight and expected to elect Mrs. Frederick H. Brooks of Washington, president for the coming term.

Mrs. Ralph G. Wright, chairman of the New York and New Jersey region, told the delegates that growth in the Brownie Scout membership was particularly impressive. "We now have 6989 girls between the ages of seven and ten who are enjoying the activities planned especially for this age group," she said. "During the first half of the year, Brownie membership increased 21.4 per cent."

Brownies are excellent campers, Mrs. Wright reported in discussing the region's camping record for the past year. They take to camping with as much gusto as their older sisters.

Many New Camps Opened

Through New York and New Jersey, new camps for Girl Scouts of all ages have been opened and great progress has been made in liberalizing camp programs to fit the needs and tastes of the campers. In addition, more camps were opened to physically handicapped Girl Scouts than ever before.

Miss Mirma Wallace of New York discussed her methods for developing independence in these girls from 7 to 10 years old. She works with the Brownies.

"Too many people," she said, "sit back and expect you to spoon feed them."

First she discarded the idea that children should be allowed "to just play" unsupervised, she said, and introduced instructive activities which not only entertain, but develop initiative and creative desires.

"Children learn through play," she explained. "And play may be organized to develop the ideals of Girl Scouts, character, citizenship, health, wholesome recreation."

Playing with a purpose allowed the introduction of nature studies, handcrafts, music, literature, dramatics, home-making, camping and community service, Miss Wallace said.

Mrs. Mark Kerr of London, chairman of the International Committee of Girl Guides, brought a message on behalf of Lady Baden-Powell, world chief of the Girl Guides.

Low Memorial Unveiled

A memorial to Mrs. Low was unveiled Wednesday on the site of the stable in her parents' yard, where that first meeting was held. The old stable has been remodeled, and is now the headquarters of the Savannah Council of Girl Scouts.

The Juliette Low Memorial Committee plans for next year include sending American and foreign girls to the international camp in Switzerland and raising $50,000 for promotion of the general program of the Girl Scouts.

Thursday's session was devoted largely to reports of standing committees, including that of the nominating committee. The success of the international camp held at Camp Andre, N. Y., and Camp Pine Tree, Massachusetts, was emphasized by half a dozen speakers.

Kansas City was selected for the 1938 convention. It will meet the third week in October.

The closing program will have the installation of the new officers and final consultations with a tour of Savannah's historic homes as the concluding number.

A "family dinner" tonight will bring the convention to a close. Mrs. A. C. Nichols, commissioner of the Savannah Girl Scouts will preside. Mrs. Arthur O. Choats of New York City is expected to be elected honorary vice-president.

Wholesale Meat Dealers in N. Y. Shown as Honest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Honesty on the part of New York City's wholesale butcher trade was seen today in the results of a quick survey by the Department of Markets in which 50 inspectors visited 200 establishments, made 1800 purchases and reported only five short-weight violations.

The law violators, whose names were withheld, will be subject to civil suits for $100 each, brought by the City Government in the Municipal Court, William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, announced.

Butchers against whom the survey was directed were those whose business is selling crated pork loins, chickens and hams. Retail butchers had complained to the commissioner that such wholesalers were giving short weight.

Setting out to test the situation himself, Mr. Morgan organized a corps of inspectors to pose as customers, visiting various wholesale establishments to make purchases.

Following complaints several months ago, the department warned packers against short weight in the handling of boxed meat, and the small number of violations uncovered by the survey was taken as evidence that the official warnings had been heeded.

Boxed meats, it was explained, were packed in such centers as Chicago, and later placed in cold storage rooms to be held for sale. During the period of storage, the contents of the boxes sometimes lose weight, according to Mr. Morgan.

Chile to Ease Trade Curbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—This country has declared for liberalization of foreign trade and exchange and is prepared to accelerate its co-operation in this direction, according to an official declaration of policy announced by Finance Minister Francisco Garces Gana.

Speaking before the Mixed Budget Commission, he announced a four-point program to tackle the problems related to restoration of domestic and foreign trade. Señor Garces said an increasing number of foreign bondholders were accepting the Chilean offer of renewed payments based on the nitrate and copper income of the Government. The amount of these payments was also increasing, he said, as the two main export industries continued to expand. He admitted that it was impossible to expect Chile's foreign credit to be restored on the basis of this partially renewed service, but it was beginning to be appreciated abroad that Chile was making a sacrifice to link these two industries with the service on foreign obligations, and advantages had already accrued in the removal of certain obstacles to her foreign trade and general liberalization.

National Industries

The Government, he indicated, would also carefully study the situation of national industries, especially from the viewpoint of the consumer. Industry established in abnormal conditions and with no indigenous raw materials could not be reckoned as national wealth; it was as dangerous as an unbalanced budget to national economy, he argued, for it wastes rather than creates.

Since Chile has been in the South American vanguard of establishing national industries, it can be imag- that this statement of policy l a considerable impression in omestic and foreign business rs. It means, of course, that country will not indefinitely restrict imports if the rest of the world continues to favor Chilean prime products. The Government, through Señor Garces, has definitely promised to revise the customs tariff and adapt it to the country's "industrial possibilities" and satisfy vital necessities.

The first point in the program is the "direct and indirect stimulation of production," among the means being the limitation and rationalization of public expenditure and increased semi-fiscal and banking credit. A commission is now in session to recommend greater efficiency and economy in public administration. Señor Garces, however, showed that he will depend a good deal on private capital to assist production. Foreign money will be encouraged by freedom to remit dividends abroad—another sign that the long period of nationalist trade and finance is drawing to a close.

Revision of Taxation

The second point covers revision of taxation, to render it less burdensome and better related to the real capacity of the taxpayer. Producers have complained that within but a few years—less than a decade—they have had to adapt their business to taxation whose application in other countries has been spread out over a century. This is because, until nitrate was eclipsed, the greater part of the national budget was financed by an export tax on that product. The Government also promises revision of the customs tariff for reasons already given.

The tariff promise, together with the third point of the program, which foreshadows simplification of exchange procedure in accordance with "economic reality," has evoked considerable international interest. The Finance Minister, by his reference to "economic reality," virtually advocated elimination of the five-year-old discrepancies in exchange rates. Today, for instance, the dollar is worth 20 "official" pesos, whereas all trade between the United States and Chile is transacted in dollars of 25 pesos. It is thought that a return to "reality" would attract considerable foreign investments, while these also would be accorded freedom of transfer.

The fourth and final point in the program is the "readjustment of the economic status of workers and employees," in accord with the enhanced cost of living and potentiality of industry. The state made one effort at obtaining this readjustment by enforced salary increases, but, reading between the lines of the ministerial declaration, there will be no fresh experiments of this nature. Anyway, revived activity has already created a shortage of workers, especially among the skilled.

Roosevelt Chaffs Coal Board

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—The international controversy over the patronage in the Federal Coal Commission drew a semi-serious statement from President Roosevelt today that its seven members ought to lock themselves in a room and try to settle their differences on pain of losing their lunch hour.

The President told a press conference the split in the board had not been called to his attention, but he volunteered the fail-to-agree-no-lunch observation as an afterthought.

John C. Lewis of Des Moines, Iowa, a member of the commission, charged early this week that a majority of the commission members were flouting the rights of the others in selecting personnel for the agency's statistical bureaus.

With the convening of Congress in extra session only a month away, President Roosevelt continued today to devote most of his time to preparation of his legislative program.

He had a few forenoon appointments and still kept in close touch with foreign developments, but his afternoon was free for further study of statistical and other reports from government departments. He will rely in some measure on these to bolster his arguments for wage-hour and surplus crop control legislation at the special term.

Mr. Roosevelt has made no engagements here with congressional leaders, and officials said it was unlikely he would confer with them until he returns to Washington next week.

One of his scheduled pre-luncheon callers was James P. Maher, New York business man. The object of the call was not announced.

The President's only visitor yesterday was T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia, who came up from New York City late in the day. The Premier remained only a short time and officials said he was merely paying a courtesy call while in the East on business. The Premier helped entertain the Roosevelts on their recent visit to Victoria, B. C.

This call was one of a long series made by prominent Canadians in recent years in returning visits to America's northern neighbor by the President and high officials of this country.

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Honors Are Awarded By Movie Engineers

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Washburn Kellogg, whose studies of optical systems, film resolution and printing mechanisms have been instrumental in developing high-quality film recording, was awarded the Progress Medal by the Society of Motion Picture Engineers Oct. 13.

Dr. Dean Brewster Judd, senior physicist in optics at the National Bureau of Standards, received the "Journal Award" for the best technical paper published in the society's journal in 1936.

Theater Festivals Acquire Lecture Habit in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALVERN, Eng.—Britain's theater festivals have taken to talking as well as playing. For the first time in its history the Shakespeare festival at Stratford-on-Avon has been accompanied this year by lectures and discussions on the problems raised by Shakespearean drama. These conferences are arranged by Prof. G. B. Harrison of London University, who opened them with a paper on "Modern Approaches to the Study of Shakespeare."

Other lecturers included J. Middleton Murry, Harold Child, and Miss G. D. Willcock. Donald Wolfit spoke on "An Actor's Conception of Hamlet." It is announced that this system of lectures will be continued.

It was Malvern that introduced the lecturing habit into the English theater. When Sir Barry Jackson instituted his annual dramatic festival here some years ago he brought with him a corps of lecturers who expounded the theory of drama in the morning while Sir Barry's players revealed the practice at night. The lectures were a success and still continue.

Meanwhile, the festival habit is catching on in other parts of the country besides Malvern and Stratford. Buxton, in the Peak District of Derbyshire, is the latest town to institute a dramatic festival. It has engaged the company of the Old Vic, London, to present three plays—Ibsen's "Ghosts," Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" and Shaw's "Pygmalion."

These festivals are considered to be a notable contribution to the revival, both economically and artistically, of the English provincial theater. It is noted that Bernard Shaw has been intimately connected both with the enfeeblement of the English provincial theater and with its current renascence. When the drama in the provinces was in its heyday it was largely supported by the prestige of star actors like Irving, Sarah Bernhardt, and Wilson Barrett, who occasionally went on tour. Shaw was one of the chief enemies of the "star" system, and sought its downfall.

Then, during the rise of the films he kept the stage alive by giving it enormous intellectual repute. From the beginning he has been the mainstay of Malvern. "The Apple Cart," "Too True To Be Good" and "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" received their first English performances at Sir Barry's festivals.

Every year Mr. Shaw is to be seen at Malvern, dashing hither and thither, running up and down hills at incredible speed, planting mulberry trees and arguing. He is also met often at Buxton, which now joins Malvern in producing his plays.

Workers Find 'Magpie' House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Marple, a picturesque suburban retreat for Manchester business men, has unwittingly demolished its only "magpie" building.

Workmen pulling down Peace Farm, at the entrance to a new housing estate Marple Council is erecting, encountered unexpected resistance, and demolishers found that the old stone fabric "disguised" an inner structure of much greater age.

Penetrating the stone walls, the workmen came across a sturdy oak framework, with various sections packed with clay as hard as iron on a binding surface of wattle.

Showing no signs of decay, the inner structure was in a state of excellent preservation, although experts now suggest that it was probably 500 years old and originally served as a moated manor.

Fortunately, the historic value of the building was recognized before the ax had too thoroughly accomplished its ordered task, and a small section, 12 feet long and four feet wide, was transported to the local council offices for preservation.

Wets Ask Later Sydney Curfew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Persons in Sydney with saloon, brewery and distillery interests have been working, against increasing opposition, for relaxation of the State's 6 o'clock closing hour for hotel bars and lounges. They are using the 150th anniversary celebrations early next year as a lever in their effort to swing public opinion. They argue that concessions on the 6 o'clock law would make conditions "more amenable" for oversea tourists who will come to Sydney for the celebrations.

The New South Wales early closing act of 1916 was voted as a result of a wartime referendum, at which the people authorized a reduction of hotel sale hours from 17 hours—from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.—to 12 hours—from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Various attempts made since then both to lengthen the hours and to reduce them still further have failed. There is the additional provision that the Licensing Court can grant a hotel licensee permission to serve liquor up to 9 p. m. with meals of two courses including meat and vegetables and served in the usual dining-room. Opponents of the move for relaxation of the law declare that this provision is sufficient to meet the demands of tourists.

The "relaxationists" found a powerful and unexpected ally in the Premier of Tasmania, James Ogilvie, on his return from a world tour. In Sydney, where he arrived from the United States on his way to Tasmania, he espoused the cause of the "wets." But the main effort of his statement was only to strengthen widespread protests against relaxation of the law.

As a result of the campaign to relax the law, a deputation interviewed a New South Wales cabinet minister to request rigid observance of the law and to protest against "kite-flying suggestions in favor of permitting drinking in hotel lounges in the evening." The Rev. Wallace Deane, president of the N. S. W. Temperance Alliance, said that these suggestions did not represent any real public demand. The number of overseas visitors who would come to Australia next year would probably be much smaller than had been suggested; but, in any case, why should the State change its customs for such reasons? Did not people travel to see other countries with different ways from their own? A sum of £14,000,000 a year was spent in New South Wales, and £50,000,000 in Australia, on liquor, and increased facilities would only lead to a higher expenditure on what was always an economic waste.

Huge Ice Carnival Planned at Montreal

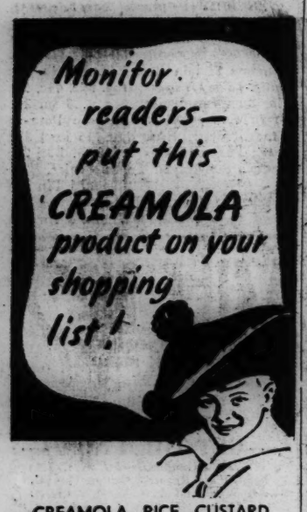
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An elaborate ice carnival aimed at making Montreal the sports center of America and costing $500,000 to stage is planned for next winter. The carnival will be held on the slopes of Mount Royal, and in Fletcher's Field it is planned to raise an ice palace.

There will be skating rinks, skiing, a bob-sled run on Mount Royal with a tow rope haul to bring sleds back, torchlight processions, and all the color that goes with a winter carnival. Processions will follow a route lined with figures of Canadian history sculptured in ice.

Parents Day for Filipinos

MANILA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Equal rights for fathers were recognized yesterday by President Quezon when he abolished mother's day. In its place he created parent's day, the first Monday of December.



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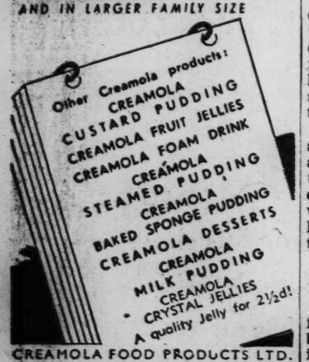

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Sailplaning in Britain Attracts 800 'A' Pilots

Central Press Photos

Upper—Pushing Glider Up Hill. Lower—An Earlier Glider

Massed Start in Contest in Germany

German-Belgian Agreement Studied in Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 15—Czechoslovakia has now recovered from surprise at the new German-Belgian agreement and is busily assessing its significance in the case of possible future developments in the Danube Basin and the east of Europe.

The move it is generally agreed here gives the Third Reich a freer hand for ventures in central and eastern Europe, since it makes it more difficult to send help from France and England in case of need. This fact, together with Great Britain's indecision regarding Central Europe and Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch's unwillingness to agree to a French proposal that Yugoslavia should sign a mutual asistance pact with Czechoslovakia has naturally not improved the general outlook as seen from Prague.

German Supporters

Naturally, however, Die Zeit, organ of the Sudeten German party, welcomes the agreement whole-heartedly. Venkov, organ of the Czech Agrarian party, strongest unit in the Government coalition, but differing often from official opinion on foreign policy, considers the German declaration a significant international development, from which Czechoslovakia should learn. Belgium, Venkov declares, has decided she cannot rely upon collective security and her statesmen have had the courage to draw the necessary conclusions. Czechoslovakia, Venkov, therefore, suggests should realize that an understanding with Germany would not be a hindrance to her other obligations.

Lidove Noviny, which is considered the mouthpiece of the Czech Foreign Office, on the other hand, finds that Belgium's position remains juridically and politically unclear and maintains that Czechoslovakia has nothing to learn from this event since its international position and geographical situation are quite different from Belgium's.

Leftists Ask Questions

Organs of the Left parties, which treat this new agreement more openly, ask two pointed questions, namely: why does Germany consider it necessary to confirm generalities which should be a natural part of good neighborliness, and, secondly, is it to be inferred that Germany is not prepared to guarantee the inviolability of the frontiers of other neighbors.

In the meantime Czechoslovakia is closely following the attitude of England and France to Germany's colonial claim. No Czechoslovakian believes National Socialism's policy in Central and Eastern Europe is going to be changed by restoring colonies to Germany, but such step, it is felt, would undoubtedly ease tension in these parts for a while at least and time is an important element in diplomacy.

9-Power Parley Faces Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in substance today that an attempt at mediation of the Sino-Japanese conflict would be the first step considered by the conference at Brussels of the nine-power treaty signatories, including the United States.

Asked at a press conference if mediation was a fair assumption to be drawn from his "fireside" radio speech last Tuesday night, the President remarked he had said that in so many words.

He said he could not discuss the possibility of modification of the Neutrality Act, nor would he say whether Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large to Europe, would represent this country at the nine-power treaty conference.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Reports from Brussels that the Belgian Government is a trifle uneasy over the prospect of playing host to the Nine-Power Pact convention raised an obstacle here today which served only to stiffen the determination of the Administration to proceed with its plans.

The Belgian invitation was expected yesterday but did not come, nor did it arrive this morning. Observers here promptly saw a connection between this delay and a statement by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park this morning that the conference would attempt to settle the Chinese-Japanese war through mediation.

The President's remarks are calculated, it is believed, to stir up action and carry the implication through diplomatic channels that he is not disposed to permit the many forces both domestic and foreign opposed to the conference to prevent its realization in the near future.

As further details are learned here of the background of the President's Chicago speech which launched the United States into the field of collective action against treaty violators it becomes increasingly clear that both he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull are adhering firmly to their original decision to embark on this new course.

Subequently much pressure has been brought to bear on both to retreat from that course or at least tone it down with considerable caution and reserve. This pressure is responsible, according to reliable information, for the milder tone of the fireside radio speech.

Mosley's Fascists Must Pay Libel

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A special jury in the King's Bench division law courts today awarded $62,500 damages to Lord Camrose and $37,500 to his newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, in a libel action against the Fascist newspaper Action.

Lord Camrose complained of an article appearing in Action on April 2, 1936, which, he alleged, implied that he was a Jewish international financier with no loyalty to the crown, no sense of patriotism, and that in his conduct of the Daily Telegraph he allowed his duty to the public to be subordinated to his own financial interests.

Lord Camrose, testifying, declared he was not of Jewish extraction.

"I am pure Welsh," he said.

With reference to the article, the assistant private secretary of Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, testified that Sir Oswald did not see it. The secretary said that in the ordinary way, proofs of Action's articles were submitted to Sir Oswald but, at the time the article in question was published, the chieftain was away from his office.

Federal Land Bank Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Land sales totaling $331,300 were made by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane during August, Ward K. Newcomb, vice-president of the bank, reported. Sales during August, 1936, were $269,519.

Seas Around Britain Limit Scope of Sailplane Flights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There is one section of the British public which is rather disappointed that Britain is entirely surrounded by sea.

This statement does not refer to those who would rather go by train than by boat to the European continent. It refers to that rapidly growing group, the gliding enthusiasts.

The truth of the matter is that for modern sailplaners Britain is too small. It is almost impossible for British pilots to put up records on home soil, or should it be home air, because as soon as they soar a hundred miles or so they reach the sea and have, perforce, to descend upon the cliffs.

Air and wind conditions are such in Britain that most soaring is done from east to west, and vice versa. If a pilot does arrive at Dover going south he can risk a cross-channel flight provided he has enough height to make it safe to glide to land and does not mind going to prison if he has no passport.

33 Gliding Clubs

About 800 glider "A" (Pilot) licenses have been issued in the last three years in Britain. The standard of flying is probably as high as it is anywhere, but as yet the machines are not up to those of the German sailplane experts. Next year, however, British makers hope to get the rights of several advanced German designs. The first international glider duration record for two-seater planes ever recognized was put up by two British pilots at the last international competition meet in Germany. This flight lasted 9 hours and 48 minutes.

There are now 33 gliding clubs in England, four in Scotland, one in Northern Ireland, and one in the Channel Islands.

Skilful Designing Needed

Gliding in Britain is much cheaper than ordinary flying. The subscription to the London Gliding Club, one of the largest, is three guineas a year, and flying charges are from 3s. a day up. There are 13 sailplanes and gliders.

Flying goes on six days a week and the club has a resident full-time instructor. Similar terms are available at the Midland Gliding Club, where there are 10 machines. At the Derbyshire and Lancashire Club gliding can cost as little as sixpence a flight.

Buying a sailplane is not so much cheaper than buying an airplane as might be imagined. But then sailplanes call for as much ingenuity and skill in construction as an ordinary airplane and probably need a finer finish.

Primary trainers, in which the would-be sailplaners stay up in the air for a minute or so, cost between £50 and £100. A real sailplane, capable of staying up for several hours provided the wind is right and the thermal currents strong, costs about £150. A super high-performance plane costs £250.

China Accuses Japan Of Using War Gas

GENEVA, Oct. 15 (AP)—China filed with the League of Nations yesterday a strongly worded protest accusing Japan of using gas and dum-dum bullets.

The protest said 45 Chinese soldiers succumbed to gas used in two engagements on the Shanghai front, one on Oct. 10 and the other on Oct. 4 and 5. It declared Japanese had fired dum-dum bullets in battles near Shanghai.

The Chinese communication was accompanied by a declaration signed by Dr. E. F. Ettinger, chief medical officer of the Red Cross hospital at Shanghai, and a Dr. Borcio, representing the League of Nations health organization in China. Positive proof that the Japanese had used poison gas was contained in the physicians' report, the protest said.

Another section of the document told of civilian casualties in air bombardments. The casualties were listed as: 1000 killed or wounded Oct. 6 at Wusih; 300 at Shaokwan and 150 at Canton on Oct. 8. Many were killed in bombardment of the Soochow railway station and the Canton-Hankow railway, the communication added.

Dr. S. F. Tolmie

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 15 (CP)—Dr. Simon Fraser Tolmie, former Premier of British Columbia, who passed on Wednesday, had been a member of the House of Commons for five terms.

He entered politics in 1917 when elected to the House of Commons in Sir Robert Borden's "conscription" campaign. Later he was appointed Minister of Agriculture, and when Sir Robert resigned from leadership of his Unionist Government in 1920, Dr. Tolmie was named to the same post in the Ministry of Mr. Meighen. The Meighen Cabinet was defeated in 1921, but five years later Dr. Tolmie was made Agriculture Minister again when Mr. Meighen returned to power for a brief period.

He was drafted by the British Columbia party in 1926 for the leadership of the provincial Conservatives. His reorganization in British Columbia was successful, and his party won 35 of the 48 provincial seats in 1928.

Following his reverse in the election of 1933 he retired to the family farm at Cloverdale, re-entering politics last year when he contended and won the Victoria federal seat.

Letter by Byron Found in Tasmania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Report of the discovery recently in England of a volume of poems by Byron, the price of which has been estimated at £600, is of special interest to a resident of New Norfolk near Hobart.

Some years ago, he secured a complete volume of Byron's poems and in the front of the book he discovered a letter signed by Byron and dated April 27, 1812.

The letter, which was undoubtedly written with a quill, complains to the editor of "Galinani's Messenger," Paris, that an advertisement had been published in which the poet was named as the author of a book entitled "The Vampire." Byron states that he does not object to criticism of himself but to have attributed to him the authorship of a book dealing with vampires was going too far.

The volume and the letter are in an excellent state of preservation.

England's Fens To Be Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. — Following the serious flooding last spring in the Fens area of England, much attention has been given to the question of safeguarding the district for the future, and it was recently announced that the Great Ouse Catchment Board had voted some £266,000 for this purpose.

The main river of the area is to be widened, which will mean excavating about 500,000 cubic yards of earth over six and a quarter miles of the waterway. Flood banks and roads which confine the banks of the river are to be set back a considerable distance. Where last spring soil erosion caused damage, the banks have already been re-enforced with clay and otherwise strengthened.

Several locks which have been allowed to fall into disrepair are being constructed, and it is planned to complete the entire scheme before winter.

A. F. of L. Drive in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—An intensive drive to organize industry in this and 16 other southern states has been launched by the American Federation of Labor, L. B. Carter, field representative, announced here. The C. I. O. recently opened a similar campaign in the textile belt of South Carolina, which is being extended by degrees to other southeastern states.

Gandhi Heeds Viceroy's Plea To Halt Jail Hunger Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Remarkable correspondence was published here recently showing how Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Indian National Congress leader, persuaded 300 followers to give up a hunger strike.

The men concerned were Indian youths who had been sent to the Andaman Islands, a convict establishment in the Bay of Bengal, on grounds of political terrorism in India. They declared a hunger strike against the Government.

Mr. Gandhi's request that they desist followed a friendly meeting in India between himself and Lord Linlithgow, British Viceroy.

Gandhi Influence Shown

Communications which, as reported by Reuter's Agency, subsequently passed through the medium of the Viceroy between Mr. Gandhi and the strikers, afford an example both of the respect in which Mr. Gandhi is held by his followers and of the useful results attained when that influence is rightly used.

"If the hunger strike in Andamans is still on," Mr. Gandhi telegraphed the Viceroy, "could you wire the following to strikers?:

"I venture to add my advice to that of Sir Rabindranath Tagore and working committees to abandon the strike, relying upon us all trying our best to secure relief for you. It would be graceful on your part to yield to nation-wide request.

"You will help me personally if I could get an assurance that those who believed in terrorist methods no longer believe in them, and that they have come to believe in non-violence as the best method. I ask this because some leaders say the détenus have abjured terrorism, but the contrary opinion has also been expressed."

Viceroy Wires Thanks

The Viceroy replied: "Many thanks for message which I am having repeated to hunger-strikers with request they telegraph reply to you."

Mr. Gandhi received the following from the Andamans: "Hunger-strike suspended unconditionally late yesterday night by an overwhelming majority, who broke their fast. Only seven are remaining on hunger-strike."

Mr. Gandhi then wired: "Thanks for telegram. I am glad all but seven broke the fast. Do the seven give reasons for continuing? I plead with them not to persist but to allow country a chance to seek relief. Will not détenus answer my question about non-violence?"

The strikers replied: "We are touched by the nation-wide appeal of your message. We suspend hunger-strike on assurance that whole country has taken up our demand and cause. We are confidently hoping that within a reasonable period of time you will succeed in getting all our demands fulfilled.

"We are glad you have given us opportunity to express our opinion on terrorism. We feel honored to inform you, and through you the nation, that those of us who ever believed in terrorism do not hold to it any more, and are convinced of its futility as a political weapon or creed. We declare it definitely retards rather than advances the cause of our country."

U. S. Group Studies Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP AUCKLAND, Eng.—Ten American students, who were spending a month's vacation in this country in order to obtain an insight into the living conditions of the working classes, have stayed for a while in the houses of employed and unemployed miners at Toft Hill, near here.

They were one of 20 similar groups, comprising 282 students from American colleges and public schools, who visited Europe to make closer contact with average men and women. Three groups came to England, five to Germany and eight to France, while one made Geneva its destination.

Under the direction of Prof. A. B. Trowbridge of Florida the visitors to Toft Hill had previously visited Cambridge, Stratford-on-Avon, Edinburgh, and the Scottish Highlands.

"We feel," Professor Trowbridge said, when he explained the objects of the visit, "that efforts should be made to get young people to visit other countries and get a close view of the conditions under which ordinary people live. Our people are so apt to come across to Europe and skim the surface of things, instead of getting to know the people better."

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Chill of Fall Turns Thoughts Southward

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

The thousands of visitors who came to New England to watch nature work her pastel tinted brush o'er forested landscapes, changing them in deft swoops to countless varied hues of fiery red, deep browns and golden yellows, are now turning toward warmer climes. For, already sharp, cold winds have come whistling from the arctic wastes as sort of a warning to those of us who linger awhile. It behooves us to move on to mid-southern or southern resorts where we may escape its stinging blast.

The exodus from New England and other northern temperate zones to winter resorts has begun. Reports from the various steamship companies scheduling tropical cruises show that there is a brisk demand for reservations. Railroads and airlines have been moving hundreds of persons southward and anticipate the greatest rush in history within another month or so.

Now as for me, I guess I'm a little different than the person who, the minute he feels winter's first touch, packs his bags for balmy weather resorts. I sort of like to stick around awhile in New England and defy that challenge of Mr. North Wind. What care I for frosty nips or freezing temperatures. I'm not afraid to wear ear-laps or to bundle-up in an overcoat. And when evening falls I know of nothing more enjoyable than to sit before a blazing fire crunching on a baldwin apple.

* * *

But before the snow flies I usually like to make a leisurely trip into southern regions. Perhaps some time next month I shall break away for a few weeks to see how my neighbors in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina are making out.

While Virginia is a comparatively short distance away from the northern temperate belt, its usually mild weather makes it possible for golfing 12 months of the year. Several of the courses have club houses where the traveler may obtain excellent accommodations.

In Northern Virginia, around Middleburg, Upperville and Warrenton, polo is becoming popular, with many interesting tournaments planned. Skeets shoots are also popular at many Virginia resorts and famous fields are located at Virginia Beach and Hot Springs. Almost any recognized first-class hotel can give visitors an introduction to a local skeet field.

Splendid riding facilities are furnished at Virginia's mountain resorts and at Virginia Beach, where riding clubs boast hundreds of miles of fine horseback trails over the national forests and national State parks. Hikers will find the Appalachian Trail well marked and equipped with overnight facilities.

* * *

Virginia Beach, Virginia's premier resort, summer and winter, is 18 miles due east of Norfolk, accessible over the electric division of the Norfolk Southern Railway and by bus and automobile over a concrete road.

I like to spend a few days here and usually find a host of my friends settling down for the winter. It is an excellent place to spend a quiet winter vacation. Golf is playable every day of the year. During the winter months, six of the resort's largest hotels and 30 per cent of the smaller hotels and cottages remain open.

West Virginia, while not generally regarded as a winter resort state, has some of the outstanding attractions for the person in a vacation mood during the winter months. When the leaves are down, the motorist who likes to explore or to see unusual formations of nature will find many queer geological oddities appearing on the mountain sides which in the summer are screened by the luxurious green of the forest.

* * *

In many respects a winter in North Carolina surpasses the famous summers for which this state is noted. It is during this season that nature employs nut brown and soft shades of mauve to stain the countryside, save where clumps of pine grow tall and green. Over slate colored waters of coastal sounds, dark wedges of wild fowl shuttle endlessly back and forth. The old fields of the plain and piedmont know the cheering companionship of deer, bear, quail, wild turkey, dove, rabbit and squirrel.

North Carolina's winter colonies are admirably located to give their residents full benefit of favorable climate, sports opportunities, and the zestful activities of country life. Two of the principal resorts lie in pleasant thermal belts where the climate is equable the year round. Another is located in the piedmont where the annual mean winter temperature is 42 degrees. The other winter resorts of the state are found along the North Carolina coast, where hard freezes and snow seldom come.

Sheltered in a picturesque valley in the southern North Carolina highlands, Tryon is unique in that although surrounded by mountains, the resort has ideal weather during the entire winter. The community is made up almost entirely of families that made their first trip to this area as vacationists, and remained to establish permanent residence in this delightful spot. Mountain hikes, golf, horseshows and other equestrian sports lead a full program of activities for residents and vacationists who spend their winters here. Tryon is reached over the Carolina Division of the Southern Railway.

With the outlook for a most active season, Southern Pines offers the golfer a choice of four very fine golf courses and the facilities of three country clubs. Fairways have been completely resodded and revamped during the past summer and are in excellent condition.

The Pinehurst Country Club and American golf have literally grown up together. Four courses, ranging from the most difficult to a layout for beginners, are available. The Pinehurst Course Number Two has been called by some of the greatest figures of the game the finest course in America.

Fifteen-hour service from New York over the Seaboard Air Line Railway; the Airline Charter Service of Boston, which is inaugurating for this season a special passenger service serving Southern Pines and Pinehurst, and Greyhound Bus service from the north, Chicago, Detroit, and the northwest.

* * *

South Carolina is the northern limit of the sub-tropical forest in the United States with the Sabal Palmetto tree occurring along its coast as well as the dwarf palmetto, saw palmetto and yucca. The massive live oaks, draped with long festoons of gray-green spanish moss, together with old plantation homes and the humble cabins of the Negroes, create pictures which stir one's imagination regarding the past as well as extend an invitation for one to delve into the present and future. In contrast to the low country bordering the sea, there are the mountains in the northwestern part of the state where the white pine and hemlock of the North meet the hardwoods of the South to clothe the rugged ridges in a mantle of verdant green and where the mountain folks follow in the footpaths of their simple frugal forebears.

Charleston is one of the most interesting and quaintest cities in the entire South. Nearby are the world-famed Magnolia Gardens, Middleton Gardens and Cypress Gardens. Southward lies Edisto Beach State Park with a mile of glistening beach skirted by a tropical appearing forest of live oaks, palmetto trees and strange shrubs and plants found growing only amid sand dunes.

Charleston is not like any other city. Its people are not, either. Their speech is different, and they are proud of it, for it tingles with the liquid vowels of European ancestors who came here more than 200 years ago to found this city at the confluence of the broad Ashley and Cooper rivers, over the salt marshes of which sea gulls and wildfowl have ever circled with the measured grace of sailing ships on the restless sea.

As the Eiffel tower is the heart of Paris, so Saint Michael's is the center of Charleston. To my eyes it has more charm than any other building I have ever seen. From any vantage point it has a peculiar beauty. As you look at its spire from the aged wall of Saint Michael's court through a framework of trees, it seems to be a cathedral in some Italian city. Its mellow chimes with their quarter-hour notes have rung out over the rooftops of this city for nearly two centuries. I shall never forget the beauty of an Easter service in this old church or the loveliness of the Easter morning outside.

On narrow Legare Street and along the many other ways in the older part of the city you may see wroughtiron gates and balconies weathered by the years and serving as a perfect foil for the gray stone and crumbling bricks of staid old mansions. Palms and palmettoes wave in the air. In fall and winter huge poinsettias hold their crimson leaves aloft.

Hail to Virginia and the Carolinas

Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; John C. Hemmer; Philip D. Gendreau; White Sulphur Newsphoto by Cummins

Attractive Scenes in the Southland

Upper Row Shows Virginia's Natural Bridge and Virginia Beach, With Chamberlain Hotel in Background
Center Row Gives a View of Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club Golf Course, and, at Right, Doorway to House at 106 Todd Street, Charleston, S. C., Built Prior to 1776 by Col. John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs
Lower Row Pictures a Riding Party on One of the Peach Orchard Trails at Pinehurst, and, at Right, the President's Cottage, the Summer White House of Presidents Van Buren, Tyler and Fillmore, and Now a Museum

Landon for G. O. P. Chairman?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—That Alfred M. Landon should be persuaded to take over the national chairmanship of the Republican Party is the outstanding suggestion yet to emerge from the intra-party discussion over a mid-term national convention.

To place Mr. Landon in the chairmanship would produce several important results, it is argued: It would set the party on the road toward unity by disposing of rumors that the Kansan is angling for another presidential nomination and at the same time set up a counterpoise to former President Hoover's alleged ambitions for the 1940 nomination; it would end Mr. Landon's objections to the mid-term convention by placing him partly in charge of the undertaking, thus enabling him to avoid his outlined objections; it would put in the discard the present flood of criticism of Chairman John Hamilton; it would open the way to much needed organization of the Republican opposition.

Proponents of the idea are not certain Mr. Landon would accept the job, since he is comfortably established in Topeka with a new house, an engrossing family, and a thriving oil business. But they count on an appeal to his patriotism, based on the undeniable need for a strong national opposition and the very visible lack of unity within party ranks.

Criticism of Mr. Hamilton has been almost continuous, before and since the campaign. Progressives within the party have found him too close to wealthy eastern conservatives, to which his defense is that these financiers hold the party purse strings and alone can pay off the deficit. The luckless chairman inherited much of the blame for disorganization during the campaign, and has never risen above

But his critics have hitherto been unable to produce a more imposing candidate for the job. Mr. Landon, however, offers numerous qualifications. He has had experience in organizing work. He came through the campaign with a good deal of personal credit. He is known and respected, and stands for a mid-road progressivism which seems about what the party needs. He showed himself level-headed and vigorous.

Whether the Hoover group within the party would consent to the promotion of Mr. Landon to the chairmanship is uncertain. They have felt, particularly since the Chicago meeting of the two leaders, that Mr. Landon was non-co-operative if not hostile to the former President's aspirations to revive the party.

But if Mr. Hoover really is willing to relinquish any renomination ambitions, then observers feel his objections to Mr. Landon—if they exist—should not prove insuperable.

Thus, the present apparent rift in Republican ranks, it is argued, can be simply bridged by securing a strong national chairman behind which the party could march enthusiastically.

One step upon which all ranks seem agreed is the formation of a national policy council, composed probably of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Senator William E. Borah, Senator Charles L. McNary, Col. Frank Knox and Bertrand H. Snell, House Republican leader. Though such a group would be fairly representative of party leadership, with the emphasis on members of Congress who are out on the firing line, it contains a majority of "progressives"—such men as Borah, Vandenberg, McNary and Landon. A close understanding between Mr. Landon and Colonel Knox also grew up during the late campaign.

This suggested policy council would not include any direct representatives of what is generally understood as the "old guard." Nor would big financial and industrial interests be greatly represented.

But the group would be charged with developing a national "statement of principles." The statement, in turn, would furnish a basis for the mid-term convention. Or, if that meeting were never held, the policy council would be equally useful in giving the party direction.

If both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon were removed from the scene as personal candidates, and took their place in the organization as party advisers, it is held that the first step to revival would be taken.

Such issues are expected to occupy the national committee's Nov. 5 meeting at Chicago. That gathering, in view of Chairman Hamilton's statements this week, is expected to endorse the mid-term convention idea, and perhaps start tangible plans for the meeting. The expectation is, however, that the mid-term convention should follow rather than precede next year's elections, because of the difficulties local candidates would otherwise have with the rigid dicta of the convention.

Moreover, the present understanding is that delegates to the convention would not be those who were delegates to the 1932 and 1936 Republican conventions—as originally suggested—but all Republican candidates for office above and including the rank of member of a state legislature, naturally including all present Republicans in Congress.

This change removes some of the Landon objections, and particularly if the meeting follows the election, there would seem to be few obstacles left. But the problem remains of invigorating the party for these mid-term elections, and more and more the question of a new national chairman comes to the forefront.

Russian Constitution Bent By Codes to Will of Head Party

Soviet Justice and Law
Third of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Commissar of Justice, N. Krylenko, has added to the long list of his confessed mistakes an unacceptable interpretation of clause 128 in the new Constitution, which reads: "The inviolability of homes of citizens and secrecy of correspondence are protected by law."

In an article in the journal, Questions and Answers, Mr. Krylenko interpreted this clause as meaning that government authorities have no right of access to homes of citizens, nor can they open private correspondence, without permission from a state prosecutor.

The Federal Prosecutor, A. Vishinsky, hastened to repudiate this interpretation. He issued an order stating: "I warn the organs of the Prosecutor's office that this interpretation is wrong," and added:

"This article (of the Constitution) . . . . in no wise repeals or changes the laws now in force, which determine the conditions and methods of access of government authorities to homes of citizens in order to perform certain lawful acts (for the purpose of restraint, search, eviction by administrative order or by decree of court, etc.). In the same category are the laws determining the conditions and methods of confiscating postal correspondence of certain persons.

Freedom of Press

"Therefore, as a rule, permission of a prosecutor is necessary neither for access of competent government authorities to homes of citizens nor for confiscation of postal correspondence of citizens by authorized organs. Such permission is necessary only in cases when it is directly provided by existing laws; e. g., when access to the home is necessary in order to effect the arrest of a certain person."

Mr. Krylenko, like many foreign observers, made the mistake of assuming that this clause in the Constitution superseded existing Soviet laws. But Mr. Vishinsky's interpretation may be accepted as final, since he stands high in official favor at present, while Mr. Krylenko is under a shadow, due to his association with Dr. Pashukanis, the Soviet jurist who has been imprisoned.

The civil and criminal codes now being drafted will clarify interpretations of this and other clauses of the Constitution. Some ambiguous clauses have already been interpreted in official periodicals. The clause regarding freedom of press, speech and assembly, for example, was disposed of by a Kremlin spokesman, who explained:

"Of course this does not mean that freedom of press, speech and assembly will be granted to enemies of socialism." This word "enemies," as recently used in Russia, includes all persons who attempt to oppose or impede any policy adopted by the high command of the Communist Party, which is a political monopoly.

Accepting "Party Line"

In other words, freedom of the press, speech and assembly are reserved for loyal supporters of the Communist leadership and all its policies, and will be refused to everybody else. As recent events have shown, it will be refused also to Communists who do not, or cannot, accept the "Party line" laid down by higher organs of the Party and approved by a majority of its members. If the Party machine forces through a measure by a bare majority, then the minority, even if it composes 49 per cent of the Party membership, no longer has freedom of press, speech and assembly to question the measure.

Official interpretations also have now made it clear that the position of religious adherents has not been materially improved under the new Constitution. True, even clergymen are permitted to vote, if their religious activities are not too energetic, in which case they may, and have been, classified as "counter-revolutionaries." They may even run for office, if they can persuade any organization "registered according to law" to nominate them; the right of nomination is reserved for such organizations. But inasmuch as all organizations "registered according to law" must have Communist approval, and as all Communists are militant atheists, such organizations are not likely to nominate religious adherents.

Conrad's First Ship—Scrap!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The bark Otago, which lay at Hobart wharves for many years and is now being broken up, has an interesting history, especially for readers of Joseph Conrad's novels.

The Otago was a trim little ship built at Glasgow in 1869, and in the palmy days of sailing ships she made many a fast passage between Great Britain and the Australian colonies. Her chief claim to fame is the fact that she was the first ship to be commanded by Conrad, who though of Polish parentage made a name for himself as one of the foremost English writers of sea stories.

Conrad went to sea at the age of 17 and in 1880 visited Sydney as third-mate of a Clyde-owned sailing vessel trading to that port. Four years later, he got his master's certificate in the British merchant service. While master of the Otago, he collected the material for his book, "Mirror of the Seas."

Having outlived her usefulness, the Otago was bought by the Huddart Parker Shipping Company, towed to Hobart from Sydney, and for 20 years she was moored at the Hobart wharves, a grimy but useful and unromantic coal-hulk. About five years ago, she was purchased from the Huddart Parker Company and towed up the River Derwent to Mount Direction where she was beached beside another veteran, the barkentine Silver Cloud. She is being scrapped for the sake of the iron and steel in her hull which will be sold to Japanese buyers.

Crater Lake Visitors Outnumber 1936 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, Ore., Oct. 15—Tourist travel at Crater Lake national park set an all-time attendance record during the 1937 season just closed, with 202,403 persons entering the area during the season. This figure is a gain of 12.2 per cent over the 180,382 visitors of 1936, and the first time in the 35 years the area has been a national park that the 200,000 mark has been reached.

Oregon Caves national monument, with 55,364 visitors, and Lava Beds national monument having 27,157, also set new high totals. The 1937 figure at the Lava Beds is a gain of 102 per cent over 1936.

Higher Scholarship Goal At University of Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The 137th annual session of the University of Georgia was officially opened by the president, Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, who declared that the chief objective for the coming year must be the development of a higher grade of scholarship.

According to T. W. Reed, registrar, registration is expected to reach 3000, and may exceed last year's figures by 250. Mrs. T. H. Whitehead, supervisor, said that more than 250 NYA students are at work.

Pennsylvania Bids For Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—With the scenic beauties of Pennsylvania being advertised extensively by the Commonwealth for the first time this year, the Pennsylvania State Publicity Commission recalls that Rudyard Kipling once extolled them in his "American Notes."

The British author and poet devoted a number of paragraphs to description of the serenity of the hills among which he wandered, when, following a visit to bustling Chicago, he sought peace and seclusion in a summer stay with friends in the Monongahela River valley.

In one place he spoke of this 1889 visit in these words:

"Imagine a rolling English landscape, under softest of blue skies, dotted at three-mile intervals with fat little, quiet little villages, or aggressive little manufacturing towns that the trees and the folds of the hills mercifully prevent from betraying their presence. . . ."

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Parent-Teacher Groups Aid In Linking Home With School

Saving Our Schools
Eleventh of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The modern idea is that parenthood is a profession demanding expert knowledge, training and technique in the same degree as any other vocation. Sometimes people seem to have a natural gift for a task. Sometimes they learn it with little effort. But the more exact knowledge they have, the more assured is their own work, and the more likely of success.

Not so long ago it was held that mothers were right by instinct, that some natural sense told them at all times what was best for their children. Of course every one knew that carpenters had to be taught their trade. Sign painting required an apprenticeship, and bookkeeping took a deal of studying. But mothers, working with far more precious material, were regarded as being adequately equipped for their job with absolutely no training.

It is possible almost to name the date when a new sense of the responsibility of parents was born in the United States. It was approximately 40 years ago when a group of women met in Washington to found the National Congress of Mothers.

There was plenty of applause for their initial effort, but plenty of ridicule too. "Study to be mothers," what a joke for the cartoonists and lecturers and people generally.

What was harder to bear was the indifference on the part of many mothers. They were not going to devote continuous serious study to it. No indeed, afternoons away from home were calling, for card parties or matinees.

Centered Around School

Then too from the beginning the movement centered around the school, and while there were enlightened teachers who realized what it would mean to the youth of America if parents knew more about the nature of childhood, the duties and obligations of parents to children, and the possibilities of cooperation from the home with the curriculum of the school, still the prevailing sentiment among educators was that education was the business of the school. Parents might meddle. They might interfere with scholastic aims and standards. It was better to keep them away, said some of the educators.

But there was power in the idea. In spite of all the discouragements, the women persevered. They listened to papers. They read books. They discussed. They passed resolutions. Gradually they began to gain the interest of husbands, and the teachers generally were not slow to see the advantages of the project.

So there was started the National Congress of Parents and Teachers which today has a membership of 1,877,073 in 24,912 units scattered all over the United States. The membership represents approximately 90 per cent parents, both men and women, and 10 per cent teachers.

Double Program

From its headquarters in Washington the congress carries on a double program of service to youth and training for parents. Its bureau of parent education gives continuous service in organizing study groups and planning programs. It publishes a guide book on parent education, a magazine, many pamphlets and bibliographies, including one on alcohol and narcotics, and it supplies materials to be used by the branches in setting up their programs and organizing projects.

Pre-school circles were started early in the history of the organization. Gradually the congress began to take on additional tasks. It has worked for the establishment and protection of juvenile courts, for protection of marriage, public playgrounds and vacation schools, summer round-ups, safety education, recreation, libraries, radio and motion pictures, music, art, hygiene, home-making, international relations, and legislation affecting homes and schools.

It is not mere theoretical service that the members give either. It is no unusual thing for fathers to plant trees and clean up schoolyards or for mothers to roll up their sleeves and cook lunches at the schoolhouses so that not only may their own little Johnny and Mary have warm food at noon, but less fortunate children as well.

"Seas of Cocoa"

This particular part of the service has led to the remark that the congress has provided "oceans of milk, seas of cocoa and soup, and mountains of bread and jam."

It has helped to get better equipment for schools, new blackboards, maps, globes, pianos, musical instruments for school bands, and clothing and books so that needy children can continue their education.

Nor has it stopped with personal service, for its interests range far afield, higher pay for teachers, establishment of kindergartens, housing improvement, peace throughout the world. During the past year it has conducted 2116 parent education projects, including visits to the schools, to new mothers in the community and to family relationship institutes. It has carried on 2440 library projects, 2083 for students' aid, and 1388 safety campaigns.

Its work has included participation in university correspondence courses, traveling art exhibits, mother-daughter and father-son associations, book exhibits, fireside reading groups, children's story hours, classes for unemployed girls, pet shows and parades, lists of recommended toys, conservation projects, English classes for foreign-born, encouragement of children's correspondence abroad, neighborhood friendliness, chaperoned dances, investigation of shops said to maintain gambling devises or to sell obscene literature, 176 studies of alcohol and narcotics, and numberless relief activities.

Growing Partnership

With the years there has come a growing partnership with the school and recognition of the fact that equal opportunity in education for every child is not possible until every home and every school recognizes its joint responsibility for the child's well-being. Similarly, the Congress has achieved a consciousness of home as a unit in community living, with growing alertness for the health and safety of the family, its social and spiritual well-being, and its obligation as a unit in a wholesome community.

The objectives have been re-stated through the years until today they are "to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community, to raise the standards of home life, to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth, to bring into closer relation the home and the school that parents and teachers may co-operate intelligently in the training of the child, to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education."

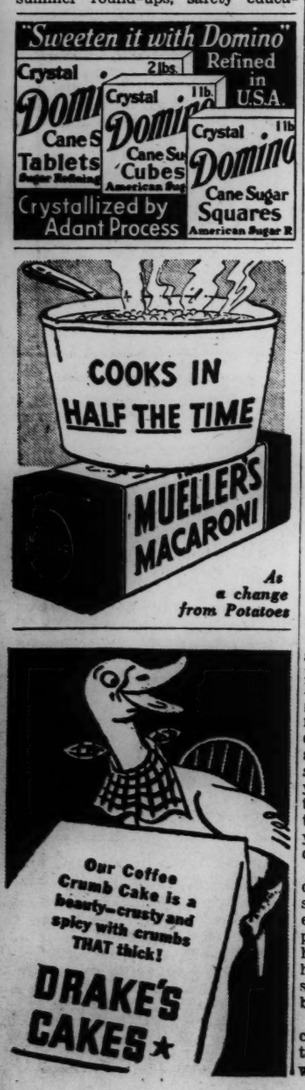
A former president, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, has given the congress a defined set of objectives in the fostering of public opinion for:

"Homes where a child may feel free; where he is well fed; where he has room for his own belongings; where he can study in quiet; where the hours of home activities are regular and unhurried and from which he goes every day with a sense of loving care and of adventure.

"Schools where his personal rights are observed; where he is treated as an individual; where education is unified and not a collection of alien subjects; where teachers are free from the anxiety of unpaid bills and from political interference; where a parent-teacher association strives to bring understanding of the home and the school into the consciousness of every member; where he learns, along with the tools of learning, as much about life itself as he does about subject matter; where he goes to his home with satisfaction over his day's work and pleasant anticipation of the next day's session.

"A community where he is protected from attack—through his senses, through preventable disease, through avoidable accidents, through degrading influences; where beauty surrounds him; where people that he meets are law-abiding and kindly, and where decent community ideals prevail."

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.



A. F. of L. Loosens Attitude on C. I. O. Peace Discussion

(Continued from Page 1)

of 100 on each side is obviously not a workable plan, and that the experienced labor chiefs on both sides know entirely well that only a small committee can expect to negotiate a conciliation.

Jubilation is felt at the reply the federation sent back to the C. I. O., for if the C. I. O.'s motive was propaganda, the answer it got is judged to have demolished that bit of advantage.

The question that appears in talk of compromise is what would the A. F. of L. want to do as regards the industrial unions organized under the C. I. O. in the automobile, steel and rubber industries.

If the C. I. O. were to go into conference with a give-and-take attitude, making its own advances for the benefit of unity, it seems possible that the A. F. of L. in return would concede industrial unionism in the making of automobiles, where mass production concentrates.

But as to the automobile parts industry, no concession is now made among the metal trades unionists who are most interested. The report that there are too many highly skilled men working in the parts plants, often already members of A. F. of L. unions, to be given over to the industrial unionism of the automobile workers' union, which takes parts plants as well as automobile companies into its jurisdiction.

The Federation yesterday added to its powers of discipline and action. William Green was re-elected president and all the other officers were returned. Houston, Texas, was chosen as the next convention city.

Daniel J. Tobin of Indianapolis, Ind., president of the Teamsters' Union, and P. J. Morrin of St. Louis, president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, were selected as fraternal delegates to next year's meeting of the British Trades Union Congress. Joseph J. Kehoe of Chicago, an official of the Street and Electric Railway Employees Association, was named fraternal delegate to the next convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

A. F. of L. Asks Senate Inquiry Into Mine Union

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor convention decided yesterday to ask the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to investigate the C. I. O. United Mine Workers of America, of which John L. Lewis is head.

The Federation's action followed a speech by Joe Ozanic, president of the Progressive Miners of America, in which Mr. Ozanic accused U. M. W. officials of "a reign of terror" in the Illinois coal fields. Twenty-one Progressive Miner members had been killed during the five-year war between the unions, he asserted.

C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

tee, on the latest word from the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. with regard to the C. I. O. bid for a peace parley.

Some leaders here expressed hope that the C. I. O. offer of a peace conference, first flatly rejected by the A. F. of L. executive council, had so impressed the federation rank and file that pressure from below was forcing the A. F. of L. leaders to reconsider. Others, particularly older heads, were skeptical.

These leaders declared that the A. F. of L. standing committee on labor peace never has had any authority to act, and that its first reported welcome of the peace offer was promptly countermanded by William Green, A. F. of L. president.

In addition, they asserted, repeated private conferences between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. leaders have found the latter unwilling to recede an inch from their opposition to industrial unionism. These spokesmen also recalled Mr. Green's recent declaration that the C. I. O. must be crushed, and they repeated the charges that the A. F. of L. had been trying to do this by every means.

Largely as a result of the efforts of Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, who is one of the delegates to the conference here, the C. I. O. last night voted to throw its full strength behind the strike by members of the New York city branch of the guild who are on strike against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

WPA School Programs Planned for New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — More than 300,000 children and adults will participate in school programs sponsored by the Works Progress Administration under the supervision of the Board of Education this year, according to Lieut.-Col. Brehon Somervell, Administration head here.

The projects include remedial instruction for children considered backward in reading, arithmetic and high school subjects; classes in lip reading, the activity program, consisting of exhibits, pageants, dramatizations, handicrafts, music and art work; planned program of visits to museums and other public places and schools for adults, starting with elementary education and extending up to college levels.

Hot lunches and milk between meals are being served by the Administration to more than 95,000 children.

Miss Bankhead Seen In Role of Cleopatra

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—Tallulah Bankhead was applauded by an audience here Oct. 13 for her portrayal of Cleopatra in the premiere of Laurence Rivers' production of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." Adapted by Prof. William Strunk of Cornell University.

Trenches

(Continued from Page 1)

know how to write. A new world is open to your eyes and your consciousness. This magnificent world you have conquered while in one hand you held your primer and your gun in the other as though you were mounting guard over your right to education. With the same eagerness and enthusiasm with which you have stolen hours from your rest to learn your first letters you must continue to defend the democratic republic, the independence of Spain, for thus you will forge a happy tomorrow for our people. . . ."

Perhaps it is because the Minister of Education, as he explained in his speech at the opening of the workers' Institute, was himself an underprivileged and self-taught boy, who had to go out to work early to help his parents, that he takes such a special interest in helping similar boys.

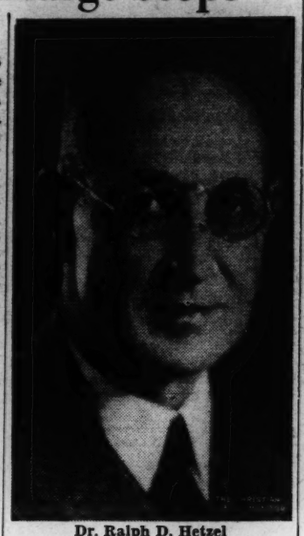
This book is so attractively and clearly printed, so artistically illustrated that one can imagine that it will be treasured as a memento,

College to Enlarge Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Oct. 15—Plans calling for the expenditure of $6,500,000 in connection with a building program at Pennsylvania State College were made public here today. Of the amount, approximately $5,000,000 will come from the General State Authority of Pennsylvania, which, with the Federal Public Works Administration, has joined with the college in expanding its physical plant. The construction program will range from a $110,000 agricultural engineering building to a chemistry and physics building costing nearly $1,000,000 and a $1,500,000 women's dormitory.

Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the college, announcing the undertaking, said the erection of nine major buildings or sizable additions to existing buildings was planned and that it was expected the entire project would be completed within two years. Because of limited physical facilities, he said, the college has had to turn away 15,000 students in the last 10 years, and that this year, with an entering class of 1405 and a total enrollment of nearly 6000, "more applications of students well qualified to benefit from a college education had to be refused than it was possible to accept."



Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel
President of the Pennsylvania State College, Who Is Directing a $6,500,000 Expansion Program at His College

Lumber Production Climbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Oregon and Washington lumber production climbed from a low mark of 3,864,581,000 board feet in 1932 to a new high since 1929 of 8,649,821,000 board feet in 1936 according to a preliminary survey compiled by the Federal Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.

$200,000 Is Given Carnegie Tech For Shop-Class Plan

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15 (AP)—Robert E. Doherty, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, said the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company had appropriated $200,000 to finance a co-operative "shop and class room" educational plan for engineering students.

The new program will go into effect next year and will make it possible for a number of students with superior qualifications to combine the usual technical courses at the institute while getting extensive shop and engineering experience in Westinghouse plants.

The Westinghouse appropriation was made after Carnegie Tech launched a drive last June to raise $4,000,000. If this goal is reached, the Carnegie Corporation of New York will give an additional $8,000,000 to the school.

Poultry Director Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—W. D. Termohlen, secretary-general of the seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, announced appointment of Sidney A. Edwards, Director of Connecticut State Bureau of Markets, as managing director. The congress will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to Aug. 7, 1939.

Philadelphia Plans Colorful Ceremony For Dedication of Franklin Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15—Dedication of a national memorial to Benjamin Franklin after years of planning and co-operation between different interested groups, will take place in a three-day observance beginning on May 19, 1938, it was announced at a luncheon in the Benjamin Franklin Memorial rotunda of the Franklin Institute, attended by a number of prominent Philadelphians on Oct. 12.

President Roosevelt has stated his intention of coming to Philadelphia to take part in the ceremonies, Philip Staples, president of the institute, reported in outlining detailed plans for the celebration, which will begin with a salvo of guns from the Delaware River at sunrise.

Colorful Ceremonies

It is expected that the presidential party will approach the institute from the Art Museum end of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, while on the museum's great steps a large choir will sing, and naval and military detachments will line the road.

The central feature of the celebration will be the unveiling of a heroic statue of Franklin in the rotunda prepared for it when the new Franklin Institute building was erected several years ago—and in which the announcement luncheon was held.

The statue is the work of James Earle Fraser, and is executed in Seravezza white marble, on a pedestal of Rose Aurora marble.

Impressive Setting

It will stand in the center of the impressive Memorial Hall, which itself is surrounded by the institute's "Wonderland of Science"—filled with examples of the development of those things which most interested Franklin, and carrying these interests to thousands of both school children and adults.

The Memorial Hall in which the statue is to be placed is modelled after the Pantheon in Rome, with Corinthian columns, and pilasters and cornice of Rose Aurora marble from Portugal.

Erection of the Memorial Hall was made possible by gifts from 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. William L. McLean Sr., for years publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, gave $100,000 for the erection of the statue.

Michigan to Plant Pines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—With the aid of the CCC boys assigned to the state forest camps, Michigan will this fall plant 12,000,000 pine seedlings in state forest and game areas.

Jenney again leads in improvement and value! The only New England company to give you Solvenized Gasoline—

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Jenney Solvenoil at 30c per quart costs no more than any high grade oil but it will last longer and save more. Start saving with Solvenoil today!

Rival Twitted by LaGuardia, Telling Rout of '40 Thieves'

(Continued from Page 1)

nated chiseling, gotten rid of political 'hangers-on' and been rebuilt from the bottom up."

Business References

"Ask any business man who now does business with the city and who did business previously," he continues, "and you will immediately discover how great the difference is."

The Blanshard office record also revealed evidence of large-scale gambling in Tammany district clubhouses, and in this connection the Mayor relates a series of events which began with a "fake" telephone call summoning Justice Alfred J. Hofman from his Special Sessions Court bench one day last summer when a hearing was pending on a gambling charge involving the Potomac Democratic Club. James J. Hines, powerful Tammany district leader, is an executive member of this club, and the Mayor stresses that while police had made eight raids and 278 arrests on its premises in four years, Mr. Hines was never molested.

Investigators for the Commissioner of Accounts found "large-scale" gambling in the club, but the District Attorney's office proceeded in such manner that the sequence was "one fine after conviction and no jail term for anyone."

Mayor LaGuardia is developing a campaign strategy that is making each day a whirlwind of personal appearances, radiocasting and City Hall performances, and he is being met with capacity audiences even in the strong Democratic districts of the city.

Mahoney's Retort

Mr. Mahoney also is ranging the city with speeches reiterating his charges that the LaGuardia mayoralty has made New York the prey of lawlessness and strife and a haven of destructive agitators and generally disturbing elements, with the police force "demoralized" and the community helpless. In addition, today he had renewed his attack on relief administration with a demand for the resignation of William Hodson, Public Welfare Commissioner.

This agency had been a "shocking failure" under the LaGuardia regime, Mr. Mahoney declared, asserting that "chiseling, grafting and inefficiency prevail," and that it is "dominated by Communist elements." If Mr. Hobson did not resign, Mr. Mahoney continued, the Mayor should remove him "for inefficiency and incompetence as a public official."

Harold W. Hastings, Tammany candidate for District Attorney of New York County, is keeping his campaign activities to the geography of the district clubhouses, which hold the key to the organization vote. There he chats informally with the "regulars" and exchanges slighting references to his Fusion-Republican opponent, Thomas E. Dewey.

"I've been waiting for this campaign for a long while," he said today, referring to 18 years of service in the District Attorney's office, "and I don't intend to let any young man from the Middle West (Mr. Dewey was born in Michigan) take the job away from me.

"My opponent is being hailed as the model of the ages because he got some convictions. Well, they cost plenty of money. Some of his convictions were so small we wouldn't even prosecute them."

Mr. Hastings' clubhouse talks always start with the reminiscence of how his mother was one of the first Tammany women leaders, and how he himself has been a "Democratic worker" from the beginning. Then, greetings over, he tells his hearers the issues Mr. Dewey is raising are "all bunk," and that "this is a campaign between noise and experience."

It is the labor front that is giving the Mahoney forces anxious moments as the mayoralty campaign reaches its height in the realization that, with the exception of a few unions, this element has gone full strength over to Mayor LaGuardia. Labor's attitude in the race had new underlining today in a message from George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor, now attending the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver.

Meany Backs LaGuardia

Replying to a query by Mr. Mahoney, long counsel to the State Federation and espouser of remedial legislation in this field, as to why organized labor should support Mayor LaGuardia and not him, Mr. Meany, speaking through the nonpartisan committee of the American Federation of Labor, organized for the Mayor's re-election, said Federation union memberships in New York City were today "practically unanimous in support of Mayor LaGuardia . . . because of his labor record over more than 20 years and because "he is the only mayor of this city who has ever given labor a break."

The Tammany drive for labor votes will begin on Monday night, when Senator Robert F. Wagner will speak at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Trades Union Party, recently organized under Tammany auspices. This is now being attacked in the courts as a "misnomer" and an attempt to steal the election.

Kettering Sees Decrease In War Talk in Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, president of the General Motors Research Corporation, found Europe "too busy making armaments to talk automobiles," he reported yesterday on his return.

"But," he added, "I can say they are not quite as busy as they were and don't seem to be talking much about war. They don't have the shortage in steel that they had not so long ago."

Newark Receiver Move Considered By Civic Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15—Charles Becker, head of a committee of 25 taxpayers responsible for the investigation by J. Warren Dixon of Newark's fiscal affairs, is studying a proposal to petition Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to name a receiver for the city, it was learned here today.

The action of this group comes close on the heels of disclosures by Mr. Dixon yesterday in which he charged Mayor Meyer E. Ellenstein, City Commissioners Michael P. Duffy and Pearce R. Franklin, and Anthony F. Minisi and Reginald C. S. Parnell, one-time commissioners, with criminal conspiracy, with raiding the city treasury and with corrupt and illegal expenditures of money in the purchase of land for the Newark airport.

Mr. Becker said today he was "entirely satisfied" with Mr. Dixon's report, adding that it was a substantiation of his charges against the last city administration.

"I am studying plans for going before Governor Hoffman and the financial officers of the State with a petition for placing a receiver in charge of Newark's financial affairs," he added.

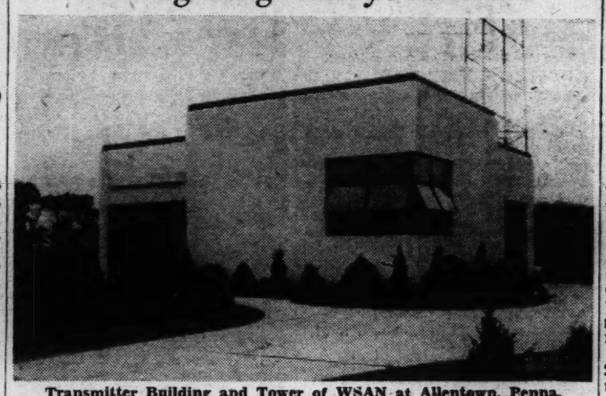
Additional Denials Made

Meanwhile, it was reported in quarters believed to be informed that William Wachenfeld, Essex County prosecutor, would recommend to Justice Charles W. Parker of the New Jersey Supreme Court, that a special prosecutor be named to handle the case and that Mr. Dixon probably would be selected for the job. Such a recommendation would go to David Wilentz, Attorney General, and would probably come from Mr. Wachenfeld. The latter today declined to comment on the report, which was based on the thought that he would be busy for several months with a heavy criminal docket of the county court.

Mr. Duffy and Mr. Minisi today added their denial of the Dixon charges to that of Mayor Ellenstein yesterday. Mr. Duffy said it was not "humanly possible" for any single one of the commissioners to acquire an intimate knowledge of every transaction in every city department, and stressed that Mr. Dixon's report to Justice Parker did not censure his administration as director of public safety.

Mr. Minisi, who was defeated for re-election last May, declared that in any criticism of his official acts it should be remembered that in the first part of this year he lowered the tax rate by 20 points through his collection of levies amounting to $2,500,000 from an oil company that had never before paid taxes. He also named other tax-saving measures for which he claimed credit.

Serving Large Daily Audience



Transmitter Building and Tower of WSAN at Allentown, Penna.

Ford Undecided On Closing Plant At Kansas City

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP)—Executives of the Ford Motor Company, voicing annoyance at "intolerable" labor dispute circumstances, weighed their next move today after a plain-spoken threat to close the Kansas City plant permanently.

A decision in the clouded controversy, in which the company charged Kansas City police "refused protection" to any Ford official lacking a union pass, hung on the outcome of a conference with officials of the heretofore picketed plant.

Upon summoning the plant manager and superintendent to the Ford office in Dearborn yesterday, Harry H. Bennett, personnel director, said, "I do not think there is anything to do but close the plant. But that is up to the company."

"We can't get police protection," Mr. Bennett said. "The Ford Motor Company doesn't work that way. As far as I'm concerned—if I have anything to say about it—we're all through in Kansas City."

Pickets of the United Automobile Workers Union were withdrawn from the plant last night.

When the pickets first appeared Monday, the plant's 3000 employees, idle during change-over to 1938 production, were advised to find work elsewhere because the reopening was indefinite.

Union leaders charged this was a lockout. Mr. Bennett said the dispute, in which he declared the company wanted "no part," lay between "the C. I. O. and some other union." The latter was identified at Kansas City as the newly formed independent Ford Employees' Union.

Mr. Bennett said he was uncertain where the Kansas City operations would be transferred if the plant were closed permanently, but indicated some of the work might be done at Dallas, Texas.

Station WSAN Serves Big Area In Pennsylvania

With Monitor Newscasters

ALLENTOWN, Penna. — Station WSAN, here, one of the newest member stations of both the Red and Blue networks of the National Broadcasting Company, serves a metropolitan area comprising the central cities of Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, said to be the fourth largest metropolitan area in the state and the thirty-eighth in the country.

Since topographical formations make WSAN practically the only constant signal heard in this area the federal census of 68,230 radio-equipped homes assures the station of a potential 266,488 listening audience which spends upwards of $60,000,000 yearly, it is estimated.

This audience is serviced by a 500-watt transmitter located about two miles from the city near Catasauqua. A single 176-foot antenna tower alongside a modern transmitter building distributes the station's signal to the area. The studios are located at 39 North Tenth Street in the business district of Allentown.

At the offices of WSAN, Inc., owners and operators, Maj. J. C. Shumberger officiates as president; B. Ryan Musselman, is station manager; George Y. Snyder is program director; Charles R. Petrie is in charge of continuity and production; William McCutcheon is chief engineer; and Dr. Carl W. Boyer is educational director.

WSAN's commercial policy prohibits the advertising of hard liquor, unethical professions, and copy is checked to avoid fraudulent claims and statements.

WSAN radiocasts on a frequency of 1440 kilocycles.

Besides national news supplied by a press organization catering to radio stations and local news WSAN radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News."

This is article number 126 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Oct. 20.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 270 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily, 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma — Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Miami—Week days, 6:15 a. m., WQAM, 560kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee — Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC 1420kc.
Atlanta — Week days, 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Macon—Fridays, 9:30 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville — Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.
Waycross—Daily, 5 p. m., WAYX, 1200kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, except Saturday 11:30 a. m., Saturday, 11:15 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.
Hagerstown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WMBO, 1210kc.
Brooklyn — Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9:15 p. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:05 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMPF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Thursdays, 11 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a.m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m. and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 10:30 a. m., Wednesdays, 4:45 p. m., WRAX, 920kc.
Pittsburgh—Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3:30 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.
Richmond—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMNN, 890kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston — Week days, 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada
Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc

Heads Women Voters

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Charles Poletti, wife of Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti, of New York City, was elected unanimously today president of the New York State League of Women Voters.

Dewey Declares Right Steps Can Reform Criminal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 — Sketching the blueprint for a new approach to the problem of organized crime, Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, Fusion-Republican candidate for New York County district attorney, today had charted procedure in this field "in terms of people, their social backgrounds and their opportunity for rehabilitation."

Taking his campaign to break the 20-year grip of Tammany Hall on this county incumbency to meetings of the Young Women's Christian Association and the American Labor Party yesterday, Mr. Dewey declared it was the duty of the district attorney to apply the "social" method. In each case, he held, "with some real effort on the part of the prosecutor, the so-called criminal who has become a servant of the masters of crime can be made to break with his past."

"The social approach and the effort to understand the individual situation of every person brought into the criminal courts must become a part of the regular prosecution routine," Mr. Dewey declared.

"The day has passed when a public prosecutor can regard the thousands of minor criminals who are ground through the criminal courts as an asset in his record. The day has come when criminal cases are to be thought of in terms of people, their social backgrounds and their opportunity for rehabilitation.

"Criminal cases are to be thought of in terms of the system which brought about their arrest or that crime, the removal of its cause and restoration of the individual to a decent and happy status in the life of our community.

"When this becomes the regular approach of the public prosecutor, we will begin to have not just criminal prosecution but criminal justice."

Organized crime offered signal instance of the failure of the traditional approach, for in this field the routine approach that never went beyond "the small mechanic of crime—the 'front man' or 'tool' of the racket—had resulted in the strengthening of the power of the great criminals."

"For 20 years in this county," he continued, "We have had prosecution of that type of criminal as the ultimate offender. Never once have we had prosecution of the real bosses of crime, and it is during that time that organized rackets became a menace to the safety of the entire community."

The new approach had been the bedrock of his drive against New York County's $100,000,000 rackets enterprise, Mr. Dewey said, in the opinion that "every case brought to the office of the prosecutor is the object of social and criminal study."

"To us," he stated, "the front man and the tools have been only the first step. It is easy enough to make a case against the petty extortionist or the petty criminal who commits an assault or throws a stench bomb.

"The big and important job is to see that each breaks with his former masters, testifies against them, receives his reward from the State for helping the people and is then given real personal help in a new effort to go straight."

Home Aims Found Put Aside By President for World Quiet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Raymond Moley, formerly No. 1 figure in the New Deal, sees President Roosevelt's Chicago speech announcing a new foreign policy for the United States as the "handiwork" of William C. Bullitt, the President's Ambassador to France, and in the current issue of Newsweek, out today, he calls Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of aggressive powers as "a far cry from the mild impeachments" of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

"From now on," he says, "the State Department will be put to it to implement the general aspirations of the Roosevelt-Bullitt policy with specific plans of performance and to reconcile the behave-or-I-may-knock-your-block-off-policy with the patient-preaching policy.

"The wonder is, not that the State Department was not able to offer any explanation of exactly what the President meant when he talked of our joining in an international quarantine while avoiding involvement in war; the wonder is that the Department caught its breath quickly enough to declare that Mr. Roosevelt's references to international anarchists were intended for Japan alone."

According to Mr. Moley, the President was not speaking of Japan alone, but "his broadside was aimed at Germany and Italy as well."

Mr. Moley holds that "it is barely possible" the President's entire Chicago speech "was merely designed to intimidate Japan, Italy and Germany, and that if they do not now cease and desist, the President will simply throw up his hands, sigh and go about the business of raising the standard of living of one third of the population of this country," which, Mr. Moley declares, "has always been considered quite a job in itself." Thereto he adds:

"Yet Mr. Roosevelt must know that an attempt to bluff such cruelly ambitious realists is dangerous. It stiffens the back of each war-hungry power; it raises expectations in other nations which it is difficult to disappoint, and, at home, it kindles the issues of moral prestige and national honor.

"A final aspect of this question is of equal importance, so far as the future is concerned. If Mr. Roosevelt intends to enter the field of international co-operation in a large way, he must cut short further efforts to re-make the economy of the country. Liberal legislation does not proceed in an atmosphere of international preoccupation.

"The man upon whom the President has leaned most heavily in pushing his domestic program are largely those who will vigorously oppose him in any international adventures. The personnel of his intimates will change. The Bullitts will replace the Mavericks; and the Norman Davises will replace the La Follettes. That is what happened in 1917, when the enthusiasm and strength that might have brought Wilson's liberal domestic program to fruition was spent for the mirage of international salvation. It can happen again."

Shun Short Cuts, College Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Penna., Oct. 15—A warning against "short cuts" to desirable ends was voiced by Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University in delivering the Commemoration day address at the 150th anniversary of the founding of Franklin and Marshall College here today.

More than 1000 alumni, friends of the college and official delegates are attending the four days of sesquicentennial events which began yesterday and will end Sunday.

"We all want too much to happen over-night," Dr. Chase said. "We want to take short cuts to security, to prosperity and to peace. We want universities and churches and governments to save the world tomorrow.

"Results are not often worth what we pay for them. The urge for immediate safety may lead to ultimate disaster. The short cut may too easily become the short-circuit."

Dr. John A. Schaeffer, president of Franklin and Marshall, re-dedicated the college to its charter purpose of developing "good men and useful citizens." Franklin College was established at Lancaster 150 years ago. Marshall College at Mercersburg, Penna., 100 years ago, and their merger was effected in 1853.

Function of Business

William M. Jeffers, new president of the Union Pacific Railroad, another speaker, stressed that the basic reason for business was "to serve humanity, to supply the needs of the people, and to aid in their well-being and their comfort."

"Business administration has a responsibility to three groups, the public, its workers, and the investors," he said. "Assuming a fair, competent set of administrative officers, there are nevertheless certain things outside their control which can throw an administration off balance.

"Unreasonable attempts of any one of three groups acting directly or through organization or successfully sponsoring detrimental legislation may do it, and this can be said to be axiomatic. Anything which destroys the balance will inevitably and finally harm each group, including the group which husbands a destructive force."

Mr. Jeffers held that conditions today required the conserving of both conservative and liberal ideas. These, he said, were "not opposites," and must be combined "in any balanced man or organization."

Dr. Compton Speaks

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on the development of natural science, declaring that it held the key to many of the world's problems.

"There is a great group of problems," he said, "such as employment, hours and wages of labor; conservation and utilization of natural resources; protection against hazards of flood, fire, earthquake, wind and drought; development of new uses for farm products, housing, health and many others, all of which are fundamentally dependent on science for solution."

The college conferred honorary doctorate degrees upon 10 men today—Dr. Chase, Dr. Compton, Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College; Mr. Jeffers, Claude Schaeffer Beck of Cleveland, Karl Musser Houser of Philadelphia, S. Gilmore Pontius of Lancaster, Frederick Leet Richert of San Francisco, Roy F. Nichols of Philadelphia and F. Lyman Windolph of Lancaster.

Franklin and Marshall College officials joined with Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania and other state officials in dedicating Wheatland, one-time home of President James Buchanan, yesterday. Buchanan was president of the trustees of the college after Franklin and Marshall were merged in 1853. Wheatland, west of Lancaster, includes a mansion built in 1828 and bought by Buchanan in 1848.

Dedication of the new $250,000 Liberal Arts building, including the Little Theater, will take place on the campus tomorrow.

Coincidental with the Franklin and Marshall sesquicentennial, the Pennsylvania Historical Association opened its two-day sessions in the Brunswick Hotel here today.

Steed Voices Faith in Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Serious infringement of the free institutions erected by the English-speaking peoples to protect a democratic society would be the signal for war on the part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but if the issue is faced in time, there may be no necessity to fight, in the opinion of Henry Wickham Steed, formerly editor of The Times of London.

"The concept of responsible individual freedom was England's great contribution to the world, and Britons will fight to preserve it," Mr. Steed told members of the International Students' Union at the Plaza Hotel here yesterday afternoon.

Great Britain would not hesitate to ask the Dominions for help in case of a war in which she would be pitted against a European opponent, he declared.

Mr. Steed could see no important distinctions between fascism and communism, and represented Great Britain as opposed to both systems. Ordered freedom is in danger from communism and fascism alike, he added.

"We cannot view with indifference the reduction in area of the regions in which free institutions are permitted," Mr. Steed continued. "Under such conditions neutrality and peace are incompatible.

"The root of the world situation is the readiness of the nations to stand against law breaking among themselves. There can be no neutrality between the law and breakers of the law."

Mr. Steed held that the great majority of Britons were ready to fight for that policy, and denied that the battle would be lost even if the British people failed of a physical victory.

"Only one thing destroys a nation completely—loss of faith in itself and its ideals," he said. "Even if defeated upon the field of battle, if we fought for our ideals and kept them, we would rise again."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Georgia

Columbus—Sundays, no regular time assigned, WRBL, 1200kc.

Change in Schedule

Georgia

Atlanta—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.

British Lake Service Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Rail services to the most popular tourist center, are to benefit from improvements to be carried out by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway under the Government's loan scheme. At a cost of £53,000, Carnforth Station, gateway to the lakes, is to have nine new platforms and modernized accommodation and equipment.

191

Banks *and* Trust Companies

73

Investment Bankers *and* Brokers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Financial advertisers in New York, London, Boston, Sydney, and Seattle (to name but a few of the many cities) are represented in The Christian Science Monitor. This international approval of one advertising medium is unique. It indicates that the Monitor reaches the type of people who respond to bank and investment advertising.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Rex	Oct. 16	Gibraltar	Oct. 22	Oct. 15 8:00 pm	Oct. 16 9:00 am
Britannic	Oct. 16	Southampton	Oct. 24	Oct. 15 8:00 pm	Oct. 16 8:00 am
*Queen Mary	Oct. 20	Cherbourg	Oct. 25	Oct. 19 8:00 pm	Oct. 20 6:30 am
†Washington	Oct. 20	Cobh	Oct. 26	Oct. 19 8:00 pm	Oct. 20 8:00 am
Hansa	Oct. 20 (mid)	Cherbourg	Oct. 28	Oct. 20 1:00 pm	Oct. 20 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21 4:00 pm	Oct. 21 8:00 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct. 27	Oct. 22 4:00 pm	Oct. 22 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 4 4:00 pm	Nov. 4 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 6 4:00 pm	Nov. 6 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 23	Oct 18 4:00 pm	Oct. 18 8:00 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Oct. 30	Oct. 25 4:00 pm	Oct. 25 8:00 pm

‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. *Special address. †Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York is 6:30 p m Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Girl With a Talent for Music in Her Dowry

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

On Keeping Up Your Music After Marriage

You Can Share It With Husband and Children; Also Help the Family to Appreciate and Take Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you one of those fortunate women who have brought to your married life a talent in music? If so, do not feel you must lay it aside. Very few abilities, if used in the right way, can contribute more to home happiness, and, in spite of all the claims one hears to the contrary, few can be maintained more easily in conjunction with housework and home making. For the married woman who longs to carry on with her music, here are a few practical suggestions.

If you set aside an hour early in the day for practice, you may be surprised to find not only that there will be ample time for accomplishing the household routine, but that everything you do during the day will be easier, since you will be moving to the rhythms and melodies which your hour of music has set going in your thinking. Most women find that early in the day is the best time for such practice. For some it works in best just after the children are off to school. Be careful, however, not to let yourself run over the time set aside for this purpose.

Becoming Your Own Teacher

If you have only recently stopped taking lessons from a teacher, a wonderful period is before you musically. During study with a teacher, one is sometimes too busy with technical details to really "ripen" in musical intelligence. Now is your time.

Practicing under your own direction make you more wholesomely self-critical, and you may find you are just beginning to assimilate what you have learned. Also you can linger on a piece as long as you like.

One good way to teach yourself, is to have your playing (or singing) recorded from time to time. For a small sum, this may be done in almost any large phonograph shop. The records, although good for only a dozen performances, if that many, often show as much in a few minutes (if you will listen to your fair self-analysis) as many lessons have revealed. They also make amusing gifts to unsuspecting friends—and husbands! Another effective aid when working under one's own direction, is to obtain phonograph records of the pieces you are working on; or conversely, to study for yourself the music of your favorite records. Slavish imitation of the record is, of course, inadvisable; but hearing the piece well played is a big help, and keeps in one's mind the whole form and shape of the music. Working out one's own interpretation independently, and then and only then comparing it with that of other artists, is another way to do.

Giving Pleasure to the Family

It is important to adapt your choice of music to your new life. While your music is for you primarily a form of artistic expression, the greatest joy will come from giving pleasure to your family. If your husband prefers Gilbert and Sullivan to the classics, compromise by working up his special favorites and reserving the Bach counterpoint for your solitary practice hour. This, incidentally, is a good course to pursue if your husband has any tendency to feel left out because of your music. (If you retire to an impersonal realm that seems apart from him, to emerge from time to time with something fashioned lovingly for his pleasure, he will respect and learn to protect your artistic work, and feel no more left out than you do when he goes golfing.)

"Don't, try simply to repeat your earlier musical training. In your college or conservatory days, six months may not have been too long to spend on developing a Concerto to a brilliance sufficient to dazzle a commencement audience. Try now to build up a repertoire of lighter, though not necessarily "popular," numbers. Remember that the same people hear you play most of the time, and will be as grateful for a variety, as they are for a pleasant change in food and clothes. On the other hand, be patient if your husband develops a preference for one particular piece. One woman whose husband insisted she play Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" every time she sat down to the piano, once told me, "I try to remember that I'm always inclined to pick out a certain type of tie, when he asks me to choose one for him."

With the Children

Finally, if you have children, play to and for them. Do this even if they seem not to listen, since it is generally agreed that the more good music children hear the better are their chances of developing musical ability. Let them crawl around the piano and fuss with the pedal, even if it is distracting. If Susy wants to bang the top notes while you are playing, take her up in your lap and show her how fascinating it is carefully to depress one key after another, before giving her an early lesson in respecting other people's occupations. After all, music is primarily something to share, and that is why a family is the best place in the world to develop musicianship. To be sure, this kind may not be in the same category as that found on the concert stage, but it probably does a great deal more to make the world go around, and go around more pleasantly and richly.

H. H.

Aromatic Herb Sachets For Cupboard and Bath

Menace to Moths

Our grandmothers discouraged moths with herb sachets. As to their actual success one can only guess, but the sweet-smelling mixtures used are sufficient justification for revival of the custom. Imagine such aromatic sachets as these among your furs:

lavender flowers, tansy leaves, seeds of the musk plant, and whole cloves;

Or perhaps,

sage lavender, catmint, wild marjoram and thyme.

Helen Lyman, in "Thirty Herbs Will Make an Herb Garden" mentions as a moth defier a mixture of rose leaves, mint, tansy, thyme and cloves. Still others use bay leaves alone. Whether such sachets really eradicate the moths or not, they are guaranteed to give you pleasure when you open your wardrobe.

For the Bath

We all know the delights of a scented bath, and few modern bathrooms are without bath salts. But have you tried herb baths?

Just to convince yourself that herb-scented baths are things of delight, mix two-thirds of lavender flowers with one-third of rosemary, both well dried. To each cup of this mixture, add one tablespoon of orris root. Mix well, tie in small bags of muslin. Soak one of the bags in your warm bath, then hang it over the tub to dry. The bath will be fragrant, and the drying bag will scent the room for days afterward.

Pillows

If you did not grow up in a house whose sofas were sweet with hop and balsam pillows, you cannot know the fresh, invigorating effect the odor of dried hops or balsam can have. Their spicy pungency spells homely luxury. Try it for yourself. Dry hops or balsam and enclose them in a thin but tightly woven pillow cover, with decorative overslip. Put the pillows on the sofa and watch the members of the family pick that spot when they want to rest.

Salvaging Curtains

Ruffled curtains whose ruffles have worn while the rest remains in good condition, need not be discarded. By cutting off the ruffling and turning a one-inch hem on the sides and making a heading at the top, very satisfactory straight curtains are obtained. Blankets stitched in colors to harmonize with the room in which they are to be used, or tinted a delicate shade with the many dyes on the market today, they make very attractive additions to an otherwise drab room.

(Mrs.) O. M. J., Connecticut

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

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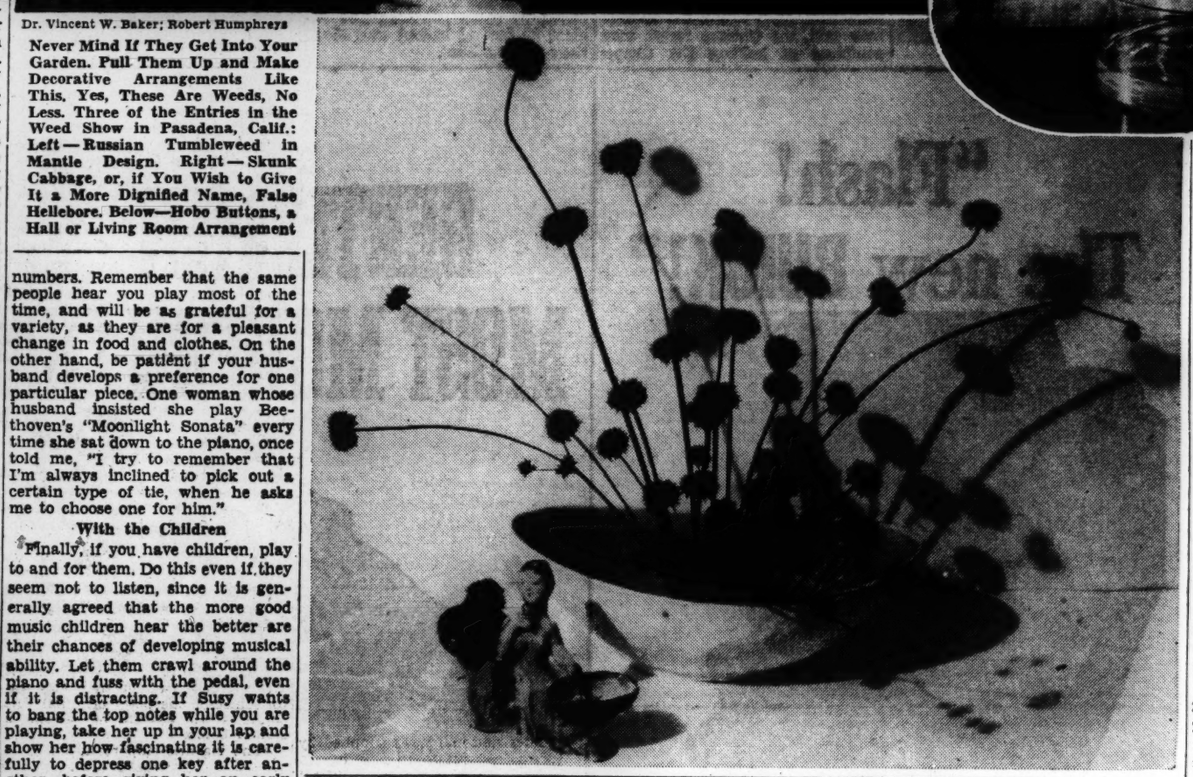

Dr. Vincent W. Baker; Robert Humphreys

Never Mind If They Get Into Your Garden. Pull Them Up and Make Decorative Arrangements Like This. Yes, These Are Weeds, No Less. Three of the Entries in the Weed Show in Pasadena, Calif.: Left—Russian Tumbleweed in Mantle Design. Right—Skunk Cabbage, or, if You Wish to Give It a More Dignified Name, False Hellebore. Below—Hobo Buttons, a Hall or Living Room Arrangement

The Lowly Weed in a One-Man Show

Arrangements That Depict Possibility of Beauty in the Commonplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

"Why, that's what I've been pulling out of my yard all season!"

This exclamation of amazement at decorative weeds is commonly heard at the annual "Weed Show," the third of which has recently been held at the studio-home here of Amy McDermid and May Nichols.

The pair of home decoration consultants first gained recognition for their unique project three years ago. They happened upon the idea of a weed show as a result of decoration

Gardening

assignments among home owners of moderate means, among persons who had to achieve beauty, art and harmony inexpensively.

"We decided not to use the definition of weed as a thing growing out of place," explains Miss Nichols. "Instead, we use every weed as an opportunity to find beauty in the commonplace."

Garden Cinderella

Years of study in art on two continents developed in the decorators an ability at flower arrangement, which they used to base their modern Cinderella story of transforming weeds into things of poignant decoration. Miss McDermid had begun her art work at the University of California at Berkeley, where Miss Nichols had studied to be a teacher.

At the first weed show, 93 entries were received from artists and friends in this area, and about 300 persons paid admission to see the collection. Since then the number has increased to more than 800 paid admissions, and many of the visitors are travelers on tour or who come many miles especially to attend.

The Weed's the Thing

"The weed's the thing," is the show's motto, allowing but discounting the assistance of accessories accompanying the weeds.

Repeating the variety of the first two years, entries for the recent show included skunk cabbage, "hobo buttons," Russian tumbleweed, chia, jimson weed, several sages, gourds and giant grasses.

We Were Fisherfolk

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Killamook, Oregon

I wish to tell of our first and very successful effort at homemaking, for it seemed most successful to us.

The old gray shack in which we purposed to dwell stood on piling in the edge of the bay. It was called the Goat House, because for several years it had been tenanted spasmodically by a lone goat, who often stood on its platform, placidly contemplating the beautiful panorama spread before him. No wonder he loved it, for I never had more of beauty surround me in one spot.

The occasion was, for me, one of high adventure, this attempt to make a home in circumstances so different from any I had ever known. How well we succeeded is evidenced by the fact that in our hearts that little gray shack still lives, framed by an untold number of happy memories.

* * *

We could reach our new home by boat only, as there was no road at that time within miles. We had, however, a one-plank bridge to the beach, with a precarious railing to give us confidence. We were fisher folk. Not far away the house-boats of other fishermen were moored. Our days, and our working hours were measured by the tides; we seemed to be children of the bay itself. Our neighbors were the longlegged blue herons, the seagulls that circled about us continually, an occasional seal, wisely regarding us from a safe distance, ere he whimsically stole fish from our nets. A kingfisher shrilled at his fishing along the bank. The chipmunks chattered at us from the beach and a coon made nocturnal trips up and down the water's edge. Two baldheaded eagles often soared over our heads. There were ducks and mudhens and awkward shags. All good neighbors, friendly enough, but minding their own business and expecting us to mind ours.

After a thorough cleansing of Goat House, we papered the old walls with miscellaneous rolls of wall paper with the back turned out. It gave us a clean white surface. There was a rag rug or two for the worn plank floors. The homemade table was gladdened with a yellow cloth.

* * *

A long, high window faced the cliff that rose from the little beach to the south. The door opened to the sunsets over the bay, the distant sand dunes and the ocean. On the east was a long, low window by which one might sit in an old-fashioned rocker before an ancient stove with an open grate, and look up the bay, over its blue waters to the bluer mountains beyond. We put a shelf outside this window and filled it with courageous geraniums whose simple hardihood gave us as glad a flower garden as one might ask.

In the north wall we placed another window, and across the sparkling dancing waters I watched the denuded mountains I had thought so barren, turn from pink to lavender when the setting sun smote them with beauty at evening. When nightfall settled I stood there and saw the green and red and golden lights of the fishing boats spilled into the black water. I heard the splash of oars and the thud of the net corks, men's voices and laughter. Often my husband sang and his voice floated up to me. Always, day and night, there was the voice of the little waves lapping, lapping at the piling sunk in the green depths and holding our home secure. I have lived in finer homes, but never a lovelier one.—F. P. McK.

A Friday Column

Cranberry Mousse

Rub

1 cup cranberry sauce through sieve.

Whip

1 cup cream. Add

½ teaspoon salt, and fold in cranberry sauce slowly. Pour into freezing tray of refrigerator. Set control at 3 and freeze one and a half to two hours.

For Home Dressmakers

A mother's old spring coat, after the lining and cuffs were removed, the buttons set over and a long corded belt attached, made an attractive and comfortable bathrobe for her fourteen-year-old son.

(Mrs.) N. N. M., Illinois.

Three Ideas From The Studio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here are some home hints direct from the art studio, a source not to be despised, O, Housewives.

Joining Knife Blade and Handle

To join a knife handle and blade that have become separated: Make a fairly stiff paste by adding shellac to a little powdered pumice stone. Mix thoroughly. Fill the hollow of knife handle with the paste, insert blade, and bind in place with a string or wire. Leave until paste hardens. A knife in daily use repaired this way has lasted for six months. If handle should become loose again, it is a very simple matter to repeat the process. This paste is also good for filling nail holes and cracks. It must be mixed fresh whenever used as it hardens very quickly. A very little is needed. In the studio it is used for Gesso at times.

Tiles for Hot Dishes

Tiles to protect painted or oil cloth covered surfaces from hot dishes may be made in the following manner: Mix a paste by adding plaster of paris a little at a time, stirring briskly, to a cup of cold water until it becomes a thick creamy paste that will pour. The lids of No. 5 tins are good for this purpose. Pour the paste into the lid and let stand until it sets. Leave for a day plaster side up in a warm place until thoroughly dried out. When dry they are ready for use. They can be made more decorative by painting them with bright colored enamel paint, and they are also useful to place under flower pots.

With a Palette Knife

The palette knife is not averse to lending its aid in the kitchen. Palette knives come in many sizes, some with stiff blades and others with flexible ones. Many uses may be found for both kinds. A small knife with flexible blade is excellent for removing fish from cans and jelly from molds. The thin little blade slides around so skillfully and out comes the fish or jelly intact.

F. L. S.

For Young Cooks to Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To some of us there has come, during the past three or four years, what was once called the necessity—but now deemed the privilege—of doing without household help—doing one's own cooking—learning the joy of actually making things for one's family. To one with a family of three small children this at first seemed difficult. Now there has come about a real sense of joy in the doing, especially in sharing with the children to the extent of having them help and thereby learn.

In this process we have developed a keen appreciation of Monitor suggestions and recipes, to the point now that a new dish served at dinner usually elicits this: "Oh, Mother, is that from a Monitor recipe?" They simply expect them to be good! A discarded loose leaf notebook is fast becoming a veritable treasure house of good things, for never a week passes without clipping and pasting into it some good Monitor recipe or suggestion.

When things seem a bit slow for son, aged 10, I let him stir up a simple cake, cookies or something of the sort (the proverbial "sweet tooth" of the male!) "Sister," just turned eight, needs no "excuse" to do the same. Already her chief joy is to make a "pretty" salad or dessert, especially the molded gelatin ones to be filled with whipped cream, and bring forth kisses and praises from "Pop," when he comes home to dinner! Even "baby sister," now just 2½, always wants to do her share to "took take" (cook cake), although her cunning efforts might not always be classified as exactly helpful.

Simple recipes, especially those written in an instructive manner, are always sought out. We are now starting a recipe book for the use of the younger culinary artists—"like Mother's," if you will, though I usually rewrite their recipes in their own simple style. It is with a very real appreciation and sense of gratitude for those already used by us, that we submit, the following very simple recipes for other "younger members":

Vegetable Salad

Materials needed:

Lemon flavored gelatin, 1 package

Raw carrots, 3 or 4

Celery, 3 or 4 pieces.

Vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper.

Method: Pour

1¾ cups very hot water over

1 package lemon flavored gelatin and stir well. Add

¼ cup vinegar

1 tablespoon sugar

½ teaspoon salt and

Dash of pepper. Stir until gelatin is thoroughly dissolved.

Clean

3 or 4 pieces of celery and

3 or 4 raw carrots, and either chop them very fine or grind them in the food chopper, using the coarse blade. A very small slice of chopped onion may also be added here if desired. When gelatin is cool, add the chopped vegetables and put into whatever shaped mold may be desired. When cold and firm, turn out onto

Shredded lettuce and serve with Mayonnaise.

Kisses

Materials needed:

Sugar, 1 cup

Egg whites, 3

Corn flakes, 3 cups

Nut meats, 1 cup

Method: Separate the yolks and whites of

3 eggs. Add a

Pinch of salt to the whites and beat them until very stiff (or until they stand up in little peaks.) Into this gradually stir

1 cup sugar. Then add

3 cups cornflakes (be sure they are fresh and crisp), 1 cup at a time, and last add

1 cup nut meats. Using a teaspoon, drop the mixture onto a well-greased cookie sheet and bake, using a hot oven (375° F.) at first, then when they just start to brown, lower the heat to 300° F. About 20 minutes in the oven is the time required.

Ice Box Cookies
(Son's Favorite)

Materials needed:

Margarine, 1 cup (½ lb.)

Sugar, 1¼ cups

Eggs, 2

Flour, 3 cups

Baking powder, salt, nutmeg, vanilla.

Method: Cream

1 cup margarine thoroughly. Add

1¼ cups sugar, a little at a time, creaming it well to make it light. Beat thoroughly

2 eggs and add to the sugar mixture. Add

1 teaspoon vanilla and beat well. Sift together

3 cups flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

¼ teaspoon salt and

½ teaspoon nutmeg. Gradually add this to the sugar mixture and mix thoroughly. Turn this dough onto a floured board and make it into rolls about 6 or 8 inches long and from 1 to 2 inches thick. Roll these up in waxed paper and place in refrigerator, where they may be kept a long time before baking, or they may be baked as soon as they are thoroughly chilled and hard. For baking, slice quite thin, place on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375° F.). About 10 minutes is required for baking. (By keeping these rolls of cookie dough in the refrigerator one can always have fresh, crisp cookies in a very few minutes.) M. W.

'When the Frost Is On the Punkin'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pumpkin Custard

1 cup cooked pumpkin fresh or canned combined with

¾ cup sugar,

¾ teaspoon salt,

¾ teaspoon nutmeg,

½ teaspoon allspices, and

3 eggs, slightly beaten. Add

1½ cups milk, scalded, slowly. Stir constantly. Pour into well oiled custard cups. Set in pan of warm water. Bake in moderate oven of 375° until an inserted knife comes out clean. Serve with whipped cream. Serves six people.

Pumpkin Jam

Pare five pounds pumpkin. Remove the seeds and cut pulp into cubes. Add

2½ pounds sugar. Stir well, and allow to stand overnight.

In the morning, add

1 pound dried apricots which have been washed and cut in strips. Add

1 pound raisins. Cook slowly, stirring often, until pumpkin is tender and clear. One-half lemon, sliced thinly may be added.

Cheese Crust for Pumpkin Pie

Make your pumpkin pie different with a cheese crust.

Sift ¾ cup flour with

½ teaspoon salt. Cut in

3 tablespoons shortening and

1½ cups grated cheese with two spatulas. Work

2 tablespoons cold water in lightly with spatula until little balls of dough just hang together in one large ball. Turn onto lightly floured board. Roll in sheet ⅛ inch thick. Shape pastry to fit pie pan. Bake as usual, after filling with pumpkin filling.

The Brass Bowl

Little brass bowl from China,
Set in a teakwood base,
Carved with many a foreign
Figure of Chinese grace,

Where did you come from? Shanghai,
Or that renowned Peiping
Where still the rhythmic, tinkling
Bells of the temple swing?

Can it be, he who made you
Loved you and tried to show
Light of a thousand old moons
Caught in your golden glow?

—Zuella Sterling

Mending Net Curtains

When one of my net curtains is worn or becomes torn in any way I simply dip a piece of the same net into cold starch, apply to the wrong side over the hole and then iron with a hot iron. Such a mend is almost impossible to detect readily.

(Mrs.) M. S. Iowa

Grocery list for HOUSECLEANING
✓ BRUSHES
✓ BROOMS
✓ OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
for cleaning...
PAINTED WALLS AND WOODWORK
LINOLEUM, TILE AND PAINTED FLOORS
WINDOWS, MIRRORS, GLASSWARE, etc.

Consumer tests and laboratory tests show that Old Dutch Cleanser is safe, doesn't scratch. This is because Old Dutch is made with Seismotite. Get 4 cans of Old Dutch at a time, one each for kitchen, bathroom, laundry and garage.

Nationals of U.S. In China Protest Goods for Japan

NANKING, Oct. 15 (AP) — United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson today forwarded to the State Department at Washington a copy of the protest of the American community of Szechwan Province against Japanese aggression in China.

The protest urged the United States to use every peaceful means to withdraw moral and material support from Japan. It declared American scrap iron becomes Japanese bombs which kill civilians, American cotton makes Japanese explosives, American trucks transport Japanese troops and American oil drives Japanese planes and tanks.

Japan's Northern Army Reports Steady Gains Against China's Forces

PEIPING, Oct. 15 (AP) — Japan's North China Army yesterday reported capture of one provincial capital and steady advances against two others.

An army communiqué said that Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan Province, had capitulated to a Japanese offensive that drove in from the East. Little fighting apparently preceded the fall of the important Mongol trading town on the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, about 300 miles west of Peiping.

Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Governor of the Province, had long before withdrawn to Paotouchen, 100 miles west at the head of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway.

The jaws of a Japanese nutcracker continued to close in on Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi Province in the heart of the Province's rich coal and iron mines.

One Japanese column hammered at Chinese defender of Yuanping, 70 miles to the north. The city's fall was believed imminent, which would give that fast-moving column almost a clear sweep to Taiyuanfu.

Eighty miles to the east another Japanese detachment was advancing along the Cheng-Tai railroad from Fallen Shihchiachuang. Fresh from capturing Chinghing, it thrust against fortified Niangtzekuan pass, eastern gateway to Shansi, and drove into the Province. The capitulation of the pass's defenders left the way open for a rapid drive to Taiyuanfu.

Robert Underwood Johnson

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Robert Underwood Johnson, editor, author and former Ambassador to Italy, whose passing was announced yesterday, worked with Thomas A. Edison as a telegraph operator in his 'teens, became a journalist at 20 and an internationally renowned figure in his middle and late years.

The former Ambassador, appointed by President Wilson in 1920, was director of the New York University Hall of Fame from 1919 on, and was editor of Century Magazine, which he first joined in 1873, from 1909 to 1913.

Early in his career with Century he was entrusted with the editorship of a series of articles, later published in four volumes, on "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." General Grant contributed to the series and was induced by Dr. Johnson to write his "personal memoirs."

Dr. Johnson's interests during the subsequent years ranged from the movement to establish Yosemite National Park, which he originated, to the writing of poetry, his last volume of which appeared in 1934.

Half a dozen foreign governments honored him for his services, particularly in promoting the international copyright laws enacted in 1891 and in aiding Italian relief during the World War.

Welfare Record Kept Of Settlers in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The nationality, age group, family status, conduct, occupation, affiliations, education and individual needs of citizens locating in Toronto from other countries are being recorded by the Community Welfare Council, and the completed information will be available to the school board, and to civic, social and religious groups, according to a report of the Rev. Gilbert Agar, the director.

The council is planning to promote desirable motion pictures, magazines and books.

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(3rd Floor . . . Est. 1899)

Wide World — Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary

Life-Sized Statue in Stone of Arctic Explorer and Dog, Dedicated at Cresson, Penna.

Peary Monument Given by Children In Pennsylvania

CRESSON, Penna., Oct. 15 (AP)—Pennsylvania dedicated a monument today to the memory of Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary, as discoverer of the North Pole.

School children of Cambria County subscribed the money with which the life-size stone statue of the explorer was erected near where Peary was born 81 years ago. Mrs. Marie Stafford of Washington, daughter of the explorer, and her son, Perry Stafford, came to Peary Memorial Park to unveil the monument.

The father of the boy Robert was Charles Nutter Peary, a "shook" or stave maker for the manufacture of barrels and hogsheads. The Nutter-Peary shook factory also stood near the site of the monument.

With the blood in his veins of sturdy Americans from the forest section of Maine, young Peary "became probably the greatest of all Polar explorers," declared William Herbert Hobbs, professor-emeritus of the University of Michigan and author of the book, "Peary," in a speech prepared for the dedication.

"The first to attain a pole of the earth," said Dr. Hobbs, "he brought to an end the friendly rivalry in heroic endeavor against the forces of nature, which had endured for more than three centuries and had exacted a toll of more than 700 human lives."

Guests at the dedication included Gov. George H. Earle and two of Peary's companions on the journey to the pole, Robert A. Bartlett of New York, skipper of the ship "Roosevelt," and Matt Henson, Peary's Negro servant.

While still an infant, Peary was taken from Cresson's Washington township to the neighboring township of Gallitzin. His father passed on when the boy was only three, and the mother, Mary Webster Wiley Peary, moved with her only son to Portland, Maine, where his youth was moulded by the sea.

Graduated from Bowdoin College, the youth became a land surveyor and two years later entered the United States Navy's engineer corps. After seven vain attempts to reach the pole, Peary realized his ambition on April 6, 1909.

Henson Made Member Of Explorers Club

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Matthew A. Henson, Negro, and the only living man who got to the North Pole on foot, was made a life member of the Explorers Club last night. The honor was accorded him for his feat of accompanying Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in the historic dash to the Pole in 1909.

The audience which listened to Henson's vivid account of the hardships suffered by the pair in their trek through icy wastes included Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett and Commodore Herbert Hollick-Kenyon.

All paid tribute to the memory of Peary. Many planned to be present at the dedication of the monument to the Polar pioneer at his birthplace, Cresson, Penna., today.

Prof. W. H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, biographer of Peary, quoted the admiral's description of Mr. Henson as "the best traveling compahion I ever had." Mr. Henson, trim in figure and keen-witted despite his years, was recently retired from the United States Customs Service.

Citizen Option Given Syrians and Lebanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The French Consulate General in Montreal has issued a communiqué informing persons of Syrian or Lebanese birth resident in Canada since Aug. 30, 1924, that they can choose either nationality up to May 29, 1938. Failure to exercise option by that date will definitely make such persons Turkish subjects.

This follows an agreement signed last May by the French and Turkish governments.

Shanghai Battle-Risks Seen Growing for Foreign Quarter

(Continued from Page 1)

ships are engaged, probably 200 Japanese war planes and a number of irregular Chinese raiding planes.

The Chinese tendency to carry out their operations by night, so as to make it more difficult for the Japanese to spot their gun positions and to compensate somewhat for they being outnumbered in aircraft adds considerably to the difficulties.

So far there has been no talk of an armistice nor any statement of aims. Observers consequently see no hope of early suspension of the fighting.

Chinese Launch Thrust To Stave Off Offensive By Japanese at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15 (AP) — Battle raged today in the Chapei and Hongkew sectors, where the Chinese armies were making a counter thrust to stave off the long-expected Japanese general attack along the 25-mile front northwest of Shanghai.

The Chinese shelled Hongkew, the Japanese-occupied sector of the International Settlement.

Chinese artillery and infantry attacks were carried out against the Japanese positions on the Chapei front, a Chinese spokesman declared, to determine the actual strength of the Japanese troops manning that sector.

After two hours of fighting through the streets of Hongkew, the Chinese obtained the required information. As a result, the spokesman said, the Chinese forces were confident of holding the Chapei sector against anything the Japanese have to offer at present.

Near Japanese Consulate

A tour of the battle area this morning showed the Japanese barricades badly smashed while the Chinese were in possession of scores of alleyways and lanes formerly held by the Japanese.

The Chinese raids extended to within a block of the Japanese consulate.

Japanese reinforcements attempted to land at Yanglinkow and other points above Liuho on the Yangtse River, the Chinese spokesman said, but suffered such casualties from Chinese land mines and machine guns they were forced to return to their ships.

Shanghai awoke this morning to count the damage done by six Chinese air raids over the area, intensive Japanese bombing on the fringes of the International Settlement and French concession, and the Sino-Japanese artillery duel.

Japanese officials expressed regret that any of their shells fell within the settlement and apologized to American marine commanders for their inaccuracy in dropping two air bombs on the international side of Soochow creek and wounding Milton Hiatt of Crystal River, Fla.

A Japanese naval spokesman expressed the belief seven or eight Chines planes participated in the raids but said no military or naval damage was done.

The United States marines reported this morning they had been forced to patch sandbags and replace 50 feet of barbed wire along their defense lines.

Presiding Bishop's Power Raised In Episcopal Church

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Protestant Episcopal Church made the Presiding Bishop its supreme spiritual and temporal authority yesterday.

Already the spiritual leader, he will receive the administrative authority by elevation to the presidency of the Church's National Council or Board of Directors.

In its triennial general convention, the church also established the positions of first and second vice-president for the council, and provided that when the head of a diocese is made Presiding Bishop, he shall "relinquish the administration of his diocese sufficiently to enable him to perform his duties as Presiding Bishop."

The bishops voted to hold the next convention in Kansas City in 1940, an action which must be concurred in by the deputies.

The deputies overwhelmingly defeated a motion of Benjamin C. Howard of Kansas City that members of the National Council be elected by the general convention.

Steps to form a commission for surveying the salaries of clergymen were taken by the deputies after the Rev. Oscar F. Green of Palo Alto, Calif., asserted, "I am ashamed every time I receive my salary . . . because my check is larger than those of nine-tenths of my brethren."

A survey of four states, Mr. Green added, showed the salaries of ministers ranged from $7500 a year to $720, and the average, including living quarters, was $2236.

Europe Moves a Step Nearer To Pensions for Aged Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

the budget, since it would save on the present cost of poor relief.

It is calculated that, without new taxes, there could thus be raised a pensions fund of 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 francs a year—say, $150,000,000.

The basis of such a fund would be the voluntary weekly hour of the workers, paying, as it were, in kind, for the upkeep of fellow-workers, and subsequently for their own. Besides the satisfaction of rendering a service of social solidarity, workers would benefit by the diminution of unemployment by the retirement of older men, and the feeling of security which is at present lacking in many families.

Confédération Sympathetic

The Confédération Générale du Travail does not completely commit itself to the scheme, but it is sympathetic. In its manifesto it proclaimed the necessity of pensions to older workers. "One cannot remain insensible to the misery of those who must live on uncertain and demoralizing charity, and whose only fault has been never to have a salary sufficient for them to save for their old age. . . . The recovery of French industry is dependent on the increase of purchasing power. . . . It is necessary to envisage a special contribution of the nation, and the working class, conscious of its solidarity with the rest of the nation, is ready to participate. . . . It is for employers and the State to make a corresponding effort."

The insistence on the indirect profit to the country itself in that purchasing power will be increased and discontent allayed is particularly important. Humanitarian considerations are said to be in harmony with economic considerations. No nation can afford to force its citizens to struggle with each for an insufficient number of jobs; nor can it leave sections of its people on the borderline (often crossed) of want. In short, old-age pensions, far from being a handicap, can, if properly conceived and provided for, become an asset to the nation.

Social Benefit Seen

It is to be remarked that in England the Labor Party put forward the same arguments. Their scheme does not, it is declared, place an impossible burden on the budget. On the other hand, it relieves the state in other respects, and will help to place the "depressed areas" on a better footing. The benefit is not merely individual—it is social.

That these serious attempts to solve social problems should be made at this time proves the international situation is regarded as not so bad as it is sometimes represented to be. There are certainly alarming incidents and diplomatic difficulties. But Europe is nevertheless not proposing to stand still. It moves steadily on toward better social organization.

Sisley Huddleston

New Trustee at Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Paul G. Hoffman, who attended the University of Chicago about 30 years ago but left without a degree to go into the automobile business, has now been made one of its trustees. Mr. Hoffman is president of the Studebaker Corporation at South Bend, Ind.

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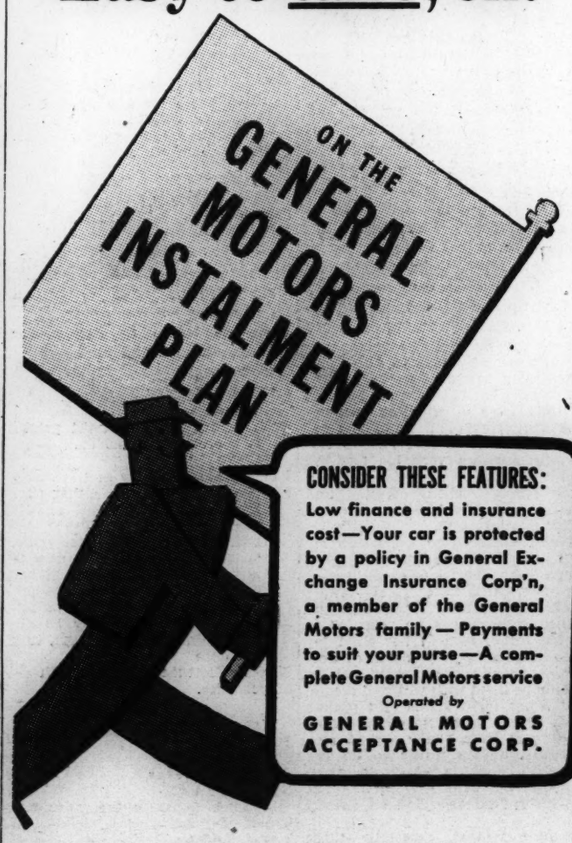

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Does Anyone Know Wellclose Square?

MYRIADS of words about London have come tumbling out of inkpots, but there are a few left that have refused to let themselves be uttered. They will not be bound down to paper. London is like that. Take Wellclose Square—you know it? Of course you don't. Why should you? It is in the "East-End," a foreign land to the west Londoner. You, possibly, might not choose to live there, yet there are old, lovely houses in Wellclose Square which will never see three hundred years again; and it was once a "highly distinguished residential area." Those who lived there then, in the old-fashioned, eloquent phrase, were "carriage-folk." Their side of the Square has a soft, southerly air of gentility about it still, which mingles oddly with the bluff, salter atmosphere which has come to it from its former fellowship with the sea. You will learn little of Wellclose Square from books. If you would become acquainted with it, you must make friends with those who live in it and love it. They are its natural chroniclers, and will tell you all they know.

* * *

TO GET TO THIS strange unknown country, go down to the Tower of London (how few go beyond it!) and across Tower Hill. The circlet of the ancient Roman Wall, still lying below, seems to make an invisible barrier engirdling the "City." Outside it is a different world.

Be brave! Cross the barrier! This is Stepney, the Parish of the Sea. Sea and Shipping and Salt are all at home here. Follow your feet up Cable Street. Follow your nose till it allures you to a sweet, familiar fragrance. As Wapping is scented with spices, so over Wellclose Square there hangs, like a cloud, its own particular aroma. At the end of a black lane a tree waves its green arms in welcome. True to its salt, Wellclose Square awaits you with a genial shiver of its timbers. "Hullo, my hearties," it seems to be saying, "so here you are!"—rather forgetting its gentility.

It would hardly be surprising if it said it in Danish, for though it has an open heart for every sailor, it is softest towards the Dane. No wonder, for the heart of the Square itself was once Danish. A church was there, built for his sailors by their King, Christian of Denmark. How the quiet sanctuary must have resounded with their singing in the tongue of their fathers! Now, instead, an insistent bell summons English children to their lessons, and a nursery school holds conclave under a bough. But the Danes are not forgotten. Beneath their feet, when the children play, is the crypt of the Danish seventeenth-century church, and the weather-vane over their heads is a ship.

* * * *

"IT WAS A SCHOOL for the sailors' children in the old days," the caretaker will tell you; "they used to wear a uniform, and a cap with a band on it, like the sailors wore. But there are no sailors any more, and it is the children of the neighborhood who come here now."

He takes you to the playground. "Do you know how the Square got its name? It used to be Marine Square once, because of its connection with the Navy: but over there," pointing to the paved yard, "is a pump. D'you see it? There was a proper pump there in the old days, and people used to get their water from it. They'd line up with their pails and pay a halfpenny a pail. One day, not so very many years ago, the workmen were putting something up for children's sports, and their iron went down into a hole. Two horses and a wagon could have fallen into that hole!" said the caretaker, solemnly. "What d'you think it was? Why, the well that the square gets its name from! They bricked it up again, but it's there, where that pump is."

He takes you to the gate. "The Danes still come over," he remarks. "They've got a book about their church at the Sailors' Home, all in Danish. They like to look at that." He pointed to a house across the way: "That was their Consul's house: the Ambassador's house some call it. This gentleman will tell you all about it," and he opens the gate and gives you over into the good care of another chronicler of the Square.

The Danish house looks down at you as you stand there talking. On its impressive, cream-colored countenance there is almost a sly look—as if it had a secret which it knows you will try to find out, and will not succeed. No one ever has. And it is such a pretty mystery!

"What is that fascinating row of little cupids sculptured right across the house?" is your innocent enquiry. The house says nothing. It has a merry look. The little plaster boys go rollicking along its placid surface, one with its arms about a lamb, one with a dog, one cutting corn, one with a pair of compasses. It is a poem in sculpture that Blake would have adored and written a new Song of Innocence about.

"What is this lovely thing, and who was the artist?"

"We do not know," said the guide. "There is his signature, indeed, below his work—but we cannot read it!"

Well, the beauty of the sculpture is anonymous. Then what matter whose poem in plaster this may be? He has left it there for you to read. It is enough.

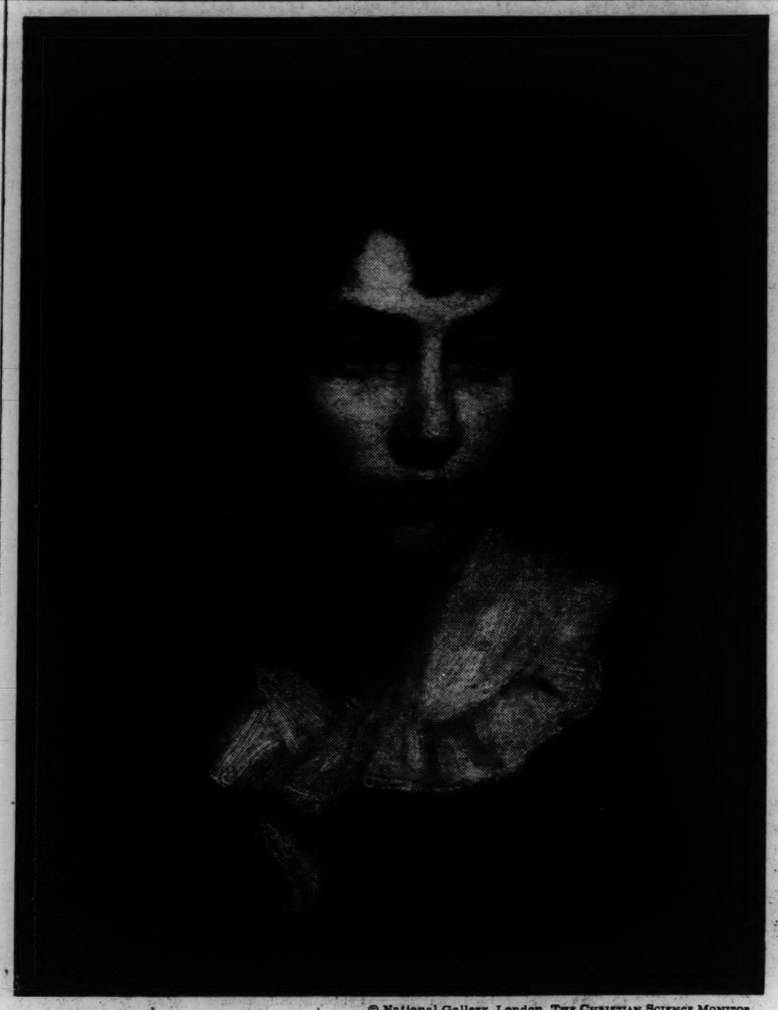
* * *

BLESS ME, HERE you are still gazing up at the Danish house. The old Square is such a chatterbox, you will never get through if you do not mend your pace. There are three slim, delicious-looking wooden houses—rare in London—ready with a Queen Anne curtsey. Their creamy wooden slats have a flouncy look of old lace tied up with ribbons of magenta and jade green, which are really window curtains. They are the fine ladies of the Square, as the Danish house is the fine gentleman.

But come along, come along, there is another house to see yet. This is emphatically a sailor's house—no doubt about it—straightforward, neat, with the orange complexion of an eighteenth-century mariner who has been long at sea, and is thoroughly well browned. It is a sober house, but makes up for it by the hilarity of the sculptured face over the door. Who is this gay gentleman with a white beard, smiling away at something very funny? Can it be Mr. Thomas Day, whose house it was? No, it is more probably Neptune, smiling at Mr. Thomas Day—the celebrated Mr. Day, who wrote "Sandford and Merton," the book that everyone knows and nobody reads. "Sandford and Merton," says the Encyclopedia, "is sometimes ridiculous, but always excellent." Well, so was Mr. Thomas Day, but you cannot linger with him now. It is getting late, and you are in the wilds of the "East-End." Only ten minutes from the Tower. So it is!

Only ten minutes from the Tower! Some day, Wellclose Square will be "discovered" anew. It will be described by house-agents as "convenient for the City." People will flock to see its old houses and wish that they could live in them. They may even read "Sandford and Merton" for the sake of the man who lived at No. 36. Wellclose Square will come into its own; and you—you will be the first, with your superior knowledge, to say "I told you so!"

M. PLAYFAIR



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PORTRAIT OF A BOY: *A Painting by John Opie*

WHILST he was still but a youth, in the days before Dr. Wolcot had given him encouragement to pursue his art, or had brought him to London to seek his fortune, John Opie was in the habit of painting the portraits of the villagers—indeed, it may well have been of anyone in his native village of St. Agnes, near Truro, who had the inclination and patience to sit for him. It is thought that this portrait of a boy is that of his younger brother William, and, if this be the case, it possibly accounts for some hint of petulance, of reluctance, in the expression of the mouth. Brothers are not always eager to give long hours to posing for a portrait, when the time might be spent in more active pastimes!

However this may be, whenever painted, and whoever the subject, the portrait is amongst the most pleasing of Opie's works. It is a charming head, and painted in the artist's happiest manner. There is a quiet restraint in the colouring, in the simplicity of the pose, and the unstudied arrangement of the hair; and something brooding and aloof in the wide grey eyes.

The flesh tints are cool, the shadows a trifle heavy; but the white frilled collar and the warm brown of the hair give light and cheerfulness to the otherwise somewhat neutral tones of the picture.

Opie's success in the world of fashion was fleeting; he was too independent, too outspoken, to bring the necessary tact and suavity into his relations with those upon whom he was more or less depending for his livelihood. And so when fortune failed him, he turned from the painting of portraits to historical and religious subjects instead. He also illustrated a number of books, and was himself a writer on art. Amongst these publications was a series of lectures on Design, Chiaroscuro, and Colour, which he had delivered during the years when he was Professor of Painting at the Royal Academy, London.

"Under the shadow of the Almighty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAD been the yearly custom of a certain family to spend their vacation at a camp in the hills in search of the cooling and restful breezes which seemed to be denied to those living in the city. One summer, in spite of the intense heat which seemed to prevail even at the camp that season, one of the party, a small boy, went about his play utterly oblivious of any sense of discomfort, fishing, riding, and boating in perfect peace and enjoyment. Observing this, one of the party finally inquired how he could possibly be so active, and he replied, "Well, I learned in the Christian Science Sunday School that I abide 'under the shadow of the Almighty,' so I can't be hot." Trust in the absolute statements of Truth as found in the sacred Scriptures always comes through the childlike thought, and in this instance had its healing effect on the child to whom it was revealed, and on others to whom he voiced his confidence.

"I have put my words in thy mouth, and I have covered thee in the shadow of mine hand." How much less men would fear the summer heat and suffer from it if these words were more trustfully considered!

"Heat and cold are products of mortal mind," writes Mary Baker Eddy, on page 374 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Since this is true, the less one talks of the heat or the cold, as the case may be, dreading it, watching the thermometer, and passing along word of the height to which the mercury has climbed, or the level to which it has fallen, the more will one be released from fear of the seeming reality or effects of weather conditions. Thought should be turned to the comfort of Love's everpresence, for as heat and cold are products of mortal mind, spiritual knowing alone will remedy belief in their power to harm. Students of Christian Science are alert to acknowledge God's presence and governing power always and in all ways, and the universal belief in the extremes of heat and cold must be consistently rejected as unreal if the student would protect himself from these unwelcome and fraudulent manifestations.

"The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210). The writer has proved the truth of this statement by Mrs. Eddy, and experienced the healing and cooling balm of Love's restful presence. During a brief visit in a city which is reported to suffer the most extreme heat, her thought was kept continually in "the shadow of the Almighty," and the affirmation made constantly that protecting Love is the only abiding place of man. The few days spent in the city proved to be without discomfort to her, and her confident assurance of the result of right and trustful thinking was amply rewarded.

We have no record that Jesus ever felt the evil effects of adverse weather conditions, but we have recorded instances of his stilling of the tempest and controlling of the winds and the waves. The Psalmist likened the protection of God's love to restful shade, and said that because of His loving-kindness men put their trust under the shadow of His wings. The Psalmist continually looked to divine Love in assurance of refreshing helpfulness, and found rest in green pastures and refreshment beside the still waters.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 265), "The atmosphere of the human mind, when cleansed of self and permeated with divine Love, will reflect this purified subjective state in clearer skies, less thunderbolts, tornadoes, and extremes of heat and cold." Suffering from heat or cold comes from the belief that matter has sensation, the belief in material selfhood as something real and true. Christian Science has come to disillusion mankind of the belief in material existence as real, and to teach men that, as they deny the false sense of self and look to divine Mind as the only Mind, the false belief can be annulled through the realization of man's God-given dominion, which Jesus demonstrated in his power over wind and weather, and all the so-called ills of the flesh.

Christ Jesus assured his followers that God is Spirit and in the first chapter of Genesis it is revealed that man was created in God's image. It must, then, necessarily follow that the image of Spirit is wholly spiritual, and that spiritual selfhood alone is real. Excessive heat or cold, experienced only in the dream of mortal thinking, never touch spiritual man—the only man. The harmony of Love enfolds God's infinite expression, and this truth, declared and understood, uncovers the error of belief in a selfhood apart from God.

Man dwells, indeed, "under the shadow of the Almighty." He dwells forever in the restful consciousness of Love, and partakes of the living, refreshing waters of Truth. Speaking of those who turn to God, Hosea declared (14:7), "They that dwell under his shadow shall return; they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine: the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon." Trust in the inspired Word of the Bible, instead of submission to mortal beliefs in Love's supposititious opposite, enables one to turn from error to Truth, to rest among the refreshing dews of quietness in the perfect peace of a heart attuned to God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"I den Almægtiges Skygge"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN FAMILIE havde gennem mange Aar været vant til at tilbringe deres Ferie i en Camp oppe i Bjergene, hvor de søgte hen for at møde de afsvalende og vederkvægende Luftninger, som syntes at være Byboerne nægtet. En Sommer, hvor det var brændende varmt endogsaa i Campen, var der et af Familiens Medlemmer, en lille Dreng, der trods Heden løb omkring og legede og glemte ganske enhver Fornemmelse af Ubehag—fiskede, red og roede, uden at noget kunde forstyrre hans Glæde. En af Familien lagde Mærke hertil og spurgte til sidst, hvordan det var muligt for ham at bevæge sig saa meget, og han svarede: "Jo, jeg har lært i Kristen Videnskabs Søndagsskole, at jeg 'dvæler i den Almægtiges Skygge', saa jeg kan ikke blive varm." Fortrøstning til de absolutte Sandhedens Ord, som vi finder i den Hellige Skrift, kommer altid gennem den barnlige Tanke, og virkede i dette Tilfælde helbredende paa det Barn, for hvem Sandheden aabenbaredes, og paa dem, der lyttede til hans tillidsfulde Ord.

"Jeg lægger mine Ord i din Mund og gemmer dig under min Haands Skygge." I hvor langt ringere Grad vilde Menneskene ikke frygte Sommerens Hede og lide derunder, om de fæstede større Lid til disse Ord!

"Varme og Kulde udgaar fra det dødelige Sind," skriver Mary Baker Eddy paa Side 374 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Disse Ord er sande, og jo mindre vi derfor taler om Hede eller Kulde, hvad det nu i Øjeblikket drejer sig om, jo mindre vi frygter derfor, jo mindre vi følger Termometrets Bevægelser og lader Ord falde om, hvor højt Kviksølvet er steget, eller til hvilken Grad det er faldet, jo mere frigjort vil vi blive for Frygten for den tilsyneladende Virkelighed i Vejrforholdene eller Virkningerne derfra. Tanken maa vendes mod den Vedervkvægelse, der findes i den stedsenærværende Kærlighed, for da Hede og Kulde udgaar fra det dødelige Sind, vil alene aandelig Viden fjerne Troen paa deres Magt til at skade. Kristen Videnskab-Studerende er paa Vagt for til hver en Tid og paa hver en Maade at erkende Guds Nærværelse og Hans herskende Magt, og den universelle Tro paa den stærke Hede og den strænge Kulde maa konsekvent afvises som uvirkelig, om man vil beskytte sig selv mod disse uvelkomne og bedrageriske Manifestationer.

"Den, der tænker rette Tanker, dvæler i den Almægtiges Skygge" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, S. 210). Den, der skriver denne Artikel, har bevist Sandheden af disse Mrs. Eddys Ord og oplevet den helbredende og svalende Lindring i Kærlighedens vederkvægende Nærværelse. Under et kort Ophold i en By, som er kendt for at blive hjemsøgt af den voldsomste Hede, holdt hun uophørligt sine Tanker i "den Almægtiges Skygge," og hun bekræftede ustandselig for sig selv, at Menneskets eneste blivende Sted er i den beskyttende Kærlighed. Hun tilbragte de faa Dage i Byen uden at føle mindste Ubehag, og hun fik fuld Belønning for sin sikre Forvisning om Resultatet af rigtig og tillidsfuld Tænkning.

Der findes ingen Beretning om, at Jesus nogensinde mærkede de onde Virkninger af ugunstige Vejrforhold, men der berettes om Tilfælde, hvor han stillede Stormen og betvang Vinden og Bølgerne. Salmisten lignede Beskyttelsen fra Guds Kærlighed ved vederkvægende Skygge og sagde, at Mennesker ved Hans Miskundhed fortrøstningsfuldt tyr ind under Hans Vingers Skygge. Salmisten saa ustandselig hen til guddommelig Kærlighed i sikker Tillid til der at møde fornyende Støtte og Hjælp og fandt Hvile paa grønne Vange og Vederkvægelse ved de stille rindende Vande.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ibid.*, S. 265): "Naar Atmosfæren i det menneskelige Sind renses for Selvet og gennemtrænges af guddommelig Kærlighed, vil den genspejle denne rensede subjektive Tilstand i klarere Luft, og Torden, Hvirvelstorme, trykkende Hede og bidende Kulde vil aftage." Lidelser, fremkaldt af Hede eller Kulde, stammer fra Troen paa Følelse i Materie, Forestillingen om et materielt Selv som noget virkeligt og sandt. Kristen Videnskab er kommet for at befri Menneskeheden for Troen paa en materiel Tilværelse som virkelig og for at lære Mennesker, at naar de benægter det falske Begreb om Selvet og ser hen til guddommeligt Sind som det eneste Sind, vil det falske Begreb kunne tilintetgøres ved Erkendelse af Menneskets Gud-givne Herredømme, som Jesus demonstrerede i sin Magt over Storm og Vejr og over alle Kødets saakaldte Lidelser.

Kristus Jesus forsikrede sine Tilhængere om, at Gud er Aand, og i første Kapitel af Første Mosebog aabenbares det, at Mennesket skabtes i Guds Billede. Følgen heraf maa derfor nødvendigvis være, at Aandens Billede er fuldt ud aandeligt, og at kun det aandelige Selv er virkeligt. Den stærke Hede eller Kulde fornemmes kun i den dødelige Tænknings Drøm og berører aldrig det aandelige Menneske—det eneste Menneske. Kærlighedens Harmoni udfolder det uendelige Udtryk for Gud, og naar vi med Forstaaelse erklærer denne Sandhed, afdækkes Vildfarelsen i Troen paa et Selv, der er adskilt fra Gud.

Mennesket dvæler saa sandt "i den Almægtiges Skygge." Han dvæler for evigt i Kærlighedens fornyende Bevidsthed og delagtiggøres i Sandhedens levende, vederkvægende Vande. Om de Mennesker, som vender sig til Gud, forkynder Hoseas (14:8): "Atter skal de bo i min Skygge, Korn skal de avle, skyde som en Vinstok med Ry som Libanons Vin." Fortrøstning til Bibelens inspirerede Ord i Stedet for Underkastelse under dødelige Forestillinger om Kærlighedens formodede Modsætning sætter os i Stand til at vende os fra Vildfarelse til Sandhed, til at hvile i Stilhedens vederkvægende Dug i den fuldkomne Fred, som lever i et Hjerte, der er i Samklang med Gud, det gode.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Unicorn

THIS land is bright
With curious light—
A radiance born
Of the unicorn,
He of the single centred horn,
Elusive, light of hoof, forlorn.
See how he stands in the forest there,
White to his shortest glistening hair,
Grazing the slight
Grass, poised for flight:
See in his eyes that mythical stare?
Never be sure
There lives so pure
Select a creature.
Mark each feature,
But stay a tree or so behind . . .
Never draw nearer lest you find
Him only a child's wish in your mind.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Migrant Wings

THEY are moving down the star-lanes,
Down the star-lanes, curving under;
They are plowing through the darkness
Of the sky.
And the beat of whirring pinions
Makes a faintly sounding thunder
That my heart awakes to answer
As they fly!

RALPH J. DONAHUE

Richard Wagner in Paris

RICHARD WAGNER had arrived in Paris to settle there. Three concerts were to be given in the Italian Opera House where he himself would direct selections of his compositions. Thus at last this great wish of mine was to be fulfilled and I was to hear some of Wagner's music with full orchestra, directed by himself! . . .

My greatest desire was to see the creator of such sublime things once more. To be sure, our meeting in England had not been of the friendliest and I did not know whether he would be pleased to see me again. However, I would make an attempt to see him. I felt that I understood him, and I had the most sincere admiration for his genius. Therefore, I thought, an opportunity would surely arise for meeting him again. Chance favored me, for at a concert I attended with an Hungarian friend, we sat directly behind Wagner and his wife. The Hungarian knew them and spoke with them. I turned and greeted him. He recognized me and said in a very kind manner:

"Oh yes, I owe you an apology; when we met before I was in a very bad humor; the English fogs were at fault!"

Thereupon he introduced me to his wife and both cordially invited me to come and see them. Naturally, I went very soon. The Wagners had taken a small house with a little garden in a quiet street not far from the Champs Elysées. It was charmingly cozy; Wagner's study especially and the music room adjoining, though small, were very artistic. From then on many happy hours were spent here. Here Wagner appeared in his true light; the London fogs were dispersed and his tremendous personality became revealed to me. He seemed much more sociable than in London. His house was open once a week to friends, and many prominent as well as unimportant people thronged to these receptions. Wagner, however, dominated the whole company so completely that one saw and heard him alone and entirely forgot the others. . . .

Spring was beautiful in Paris. One night we had a violent storm and the next morning, as though by magic, the trees of the Champs Elysées, the garden and the shrubs, all glittered in the fresh gleam of their first green. Wagner told me that this spectacle quite thrilled him. In the "Rheingold," when Thor beats upon the cliffs, the clouds all gather for a storm, and when they disperse, Valhalla and the earth are revealed, glittering in their spring attire. During that same night he was thinking this scene over and wondering whether it were true to nature, when lo! the very next morning, this lovely vision rose before him, and reassured him on that point.—From "Rebel In Bombazine," by MALWIDA VON MEYSENBUG. (New York: Norton.)

An Index to the Genius of the Age

MODERN poetry, like contemporary America, was fathered by a revolution and seems preparing to beget another. Whether or not this revolt of the younger generation means progress, in more senses than one it means revival. The tradition of English poetry runs back some five hundred years, and the more adventurous men today tend to imitate the performance of their remote forbears. History never repeats itself exactly, yet in verse, as elsewhere, the past is part of the future, and in every change of direction it is possible to detect a swing of the pendulum, back and forth, a perpetual action and reaction. . . . So, as emotion came in, reason went out, and vice versa. So, as authority and discipline and elegance went out with classicism, wilfulness and strangeness and wonder came in with romanticism. The shift, of course, is never so abrupt or so simple, and is only clear from a distance which obliterates important distinctions.

The poet, though he may choose not to trim his sails to them, is more sensitive than most men to the way the winds of doctrine are blowing. So that poetry, which has been contemned as an enervating influence, an escape from the demands of practical life, a mere jingling of silver bells; dismissed as a civilized amusement; praised as an emotional release, and exalted as the finer breath and spirit of all knowledge, may also be conceived as an index to the genius of the age. Through its poets one may learn the language of the Zeitgeist, that no statistician speaks, and which finds only partial interpreters in the spatial art of painting and the temporal art of music.

Thus the verse of the eighteenth century, with its metallic shine, its clocklike regularity, its elegant simplicity, has rightly been regarded as reflecting the eighteenth-century notions of the universe as a mechanism, easily explained by the mathematicians and the astronomers, and running like a well-wound clock. Thus, at the close of the century, the revolutions in France and America breaking down the established machinery of government, one finds the poets revolting against the mechanistic view of nature and writing about liberty, equality, and fraternity in free forms that are anathema to the conservatives. —From "This Modern Poetry," by BABETTE DEUTSCH. (London: Faber & Faber. New York: Norton.)

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Tennessee Meets Alabama Eleven In Southeastern

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Alabama	1	0	0	65	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	1	0	0	32	0	1.000
Louisiana St.	1	0	0	19	9	1.000
Vanderbilt	1	0	0	12	0	1.000
Tulane	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Auburn	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mississippi St.	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Florida	0	0	1	0	19	.000
Sewanee	0	0	1	0	65	.000
Kentucky	0	0	2	0	44	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15—This week end will play quite a part in determining what eleven will take over the Southeastern Conference football championship title of 1937, which is now held by Louisiana State University, as four of the teams which have not yet been defeated or tied come together in two championship battles. Four of the other teams will also take part in contests within the conference, while the other five teams will be engaged with non-conference elevens.

The most important game tomorrow will find Alabama playing Tennessee at Knoxville. This will bring two of the strongest teams in the conference together and the winner should go a long way toward battling Louisiana State for the 1937 title. It will be the second championship game for 'Bama, the first one having resulted in a 65-to-0 victory over Sewanee. It will be the first title game for Tennessee. Last year they played a 0-to-0 tie.

Louisiana State and Mississippi are the other two teams which have clean slates in the conference race to meet. L. S. U. has already defeated Florida 19 to 0 in a title-game; but Mississippi has not yet met a conference rival. The champions are the favorites. L. S. U. won last year, 13 to 0.

Auburn and Mississippi State meet at Birmingham. It is the second championship game for the former, which was held to a 0-to-0 tie by Tulane, while State is making its first conference appearance. The other championship game this week end brings Florida against Sewanee at Gainesville and the former is expected to win. Last year the 'Gators won, 18 to 7.

Southeastern Conference

Louisiana State			Vanderbilt			
19-Florida	0		12-Kentucky	0		
9-Texas	0		18-Chicago	0		
13-Rice	0		17-Southwestern	6		
41	0		47		6	
Mississippi			Kentucky			
13-Louisiana Tech	0		0-Vanderbilt	12		
0-Temple	0		6-Xavier	0		
21-St. Louis	0		0-Georgia Tech	32		
34	0		6		44	
Alabama			Auburn			
41-Howard	0		19-Birm.-South'n	0		
65-Sewanee	0		0-Tulane	0		
20-So. Carolina	0		0-Villanova	0		
126	0		19		0	
Tulane			Georgia Tech.			
7-Clemson	0		59-Presbyterian	0		
0-Auburn	0		28-Mercer	0		
84-Miss Col.	0		32-Kentucky	0		
91	0		119		0	
Georgia			Tennessee			
60-Oglethorpe	0		32-Wake Forest	0		
13-So. Carolina	7		27-Virginia P. I.	0		
14-Clemson	0		0-Duke	0		
87	7		59		0	
Florida			Miss. State			
0-Louisiana St.	19		39-Delta Tech.	0		
18-Stetson	0		38-Howard	0		
6-Temple	7		0-Texas A.&M.	14		
24	26		77		14	
Sewanee						
40-Hiwassee	0					
0-Alabama	65					
25-Tenn. Wes.	0					
65	65					

Euwe Defeats Alekhine

World's Championship Chess

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	P'nts Won	Lost
Max Euwe	2	2	1	3	2
Alexander Alekhine	1	2	2	2	2

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Oct. 15 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe, champion, defeated Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, in 41 moves last night in the fifth game of their return match for the chess championship of the world. Dr. Euwe now has a lead of two games to one, with two games drawn. Thirty games are to be played in the match with the sixth scheduled for Saturday in Haarlem.

Ready for Tennessee

George Zivich '38
Halfback on the University of Alabama Football Team

Americans' Hockey School at Calgary Nearing Its Close

CALGARY, Oct. 15 (CP)—The Hockey school conducted by the New York Americans of the national league is drawing near its close. Of the first large squad of rookies, only 22 remained in camp.

For most the final workout will come today when remaining students will be divided into two teams and in a game tomorrow night officially open the season here.

Manager Red Dutton, school principal, has found time outside classes to look over those members of his N. H. L. team here to get in shape before Amerks' training camp opens next week. His first-string line of Art Chapman, Sweeney Schriner and Lorne Carr have been on hand two weeks.

Others here now are Forward Tommy Anderson, Goalie Earl Robertson and Defenseman Joe Jerwa. Dutton is still negotiating for the services of Ching Johnson, veteran New York Ranger defenseman recently given his unconditional release by that club.

"Johnson is too valuable a defense player to let out of the national league and if I can make satisfactory arrangements with him, he will greatly strengthen the Amerks' rearguard during the 1937-38 season," Dutton said.

Dutton was impressed with work of three or four players in his amateur school.

"If they show the same brilliant form in Saturday night's game that they have in the workouts, they stand a good chance of making the jump into moneyed ranks, either with the Amerks or with a minor-league club I have connections with," he declared. He did not name the players considered.

Canada Newsprint Output

NEW YORK (AP) — September newsprint production in Canada totaled 312,351 tons, compared with 318,713 in August and 269,782 in September of last year, the Newsprint Service Bureau reports. September shipments were 306,548 tons against 313,435 in the previous month and 269,689 in the like 1936 month.

New Ski Center Now Developing At Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct. 15—An important stride in developing Lake Placid as the outstanding ski center on the North American continent was taken this week when construction of the new Scott's Cobble ski center began.

Work was started in developing this important link in Placid's chain of ski facilities by the North Elba Park District, Willis Wells, Supervisor. Mr. Wells also announced that other developments were being studied and that they would be developed as fast as possible.

The Scott's Cobble development is located on the Lake Placid Golf and Country Club, which is also operated by the Park District and is four miles from town on Route 86A, with an excellent road to the foot of the mountain.

The present development of the site consists of widening and improving the slalom course, the construction of open slopes immediately adjacent to the slalom course, and the construction of at least three downhill runs varying from one half to 1½ miles in length. The downhill runs will vary from novice to expert.

All of the facilities will be served by a centralized ski tow. A large cabin will be constructed at the foot of the mountain, and shelters will be located at various points on the trails.

Another outstanding ski development was also started this week with the construction of the Whales Tail trail on Mt. MacIntyre by the New York State Conservation Department. This will open up an exceptionally fine ski terrain and will add another important link to the Marcy trails, particularly between Adirondack Lodge and Marcy Dam. Skiers will have a mile downhill run either way from the Lodge or the Dam.

In addition to the new facilities being constructed, work was started on clearing and improving the vast network of trails that surrounded Placid. The famous Mt. Whitney and Mt. Van Hoevenberg downhill runs are being cleared of underbrush and in some spots being regraded. Other trails on Park District and private lands are also being given their fall clean-up in preparation for the early December snows.

Leafs Take Three Amateurs

TORONTO, Oct. 15 (CP)—When Toronto Maple Leafs begin their training grind at Galt, Ont., next week three of last year's amateur stars will go along for tryouts. The trio are Pete Langelle, sensational center ice performer with Winnipeg Monarchs who won the Dominion junior title last spring; Roy Heximer, Niagara Falls product who played with Copper Cliff Juniors, runners-up to Monarchs for the junior title, and Bill Jennings, who was with Toronto's senior champions, Dominions, last season. Both Heximer and Jennings are right wingers.

No Basketball for Di Mag

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Far as the Yankees are concerned Joe Di Maggio can play all the baseball he pleases this winter—but positively no basketball or kindred rough sports. Business manager Ed Barrow laid down the law when he learned that his star centerfielder planned to try his hand at forward with a Brooklyn semi-pro cage team. Di Maggio, Barrow said, didn't put up any argument about it.

Thomas, Dartmouth Champion

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 15 (AP)—William K. Thomas of Hollis, N. Y., won the Dartmouth College tennis championship yesterday by defeating last year's champion, William Hardy of Buffalo, in five sets. Thomas, this year's basketball captain, won 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Stove League Chatter Holds Fan's Attention

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big league baseball's leading "comeback" of 1937—Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, the Yankee pitcher who twice beat the Giants in the one-sided World Series . . . Another Yankee, Myril Hoag, ran a close second to Gomez . . . Chuck Dressen, former Cincinnati pilot, will receive a $10,000 salary for managing the Nashville Vols through the 1938 Southern Association campaign, a new high figure for that circuit . . . Connie Mack may have seen his last active service as bench leader of the Athletics.

Johnny Broaca's leaving the Yankees prompted Damon Runyon, prominent columnist, to pen him as "the first fugitive from a World Series" . . . Since the arrival of Leo Durocher in Brooklyn, the Dodger infield has taken the following shape: Buddy Hassett, first base; Woody English, second base; Durocher, shortstop, and Cookie Lavagetto, third base . . . Leo, incidentally, was entertaining managerial aspirations before the shift from St. Louis to Brooklyn.

Boston Wants Lazzeri

The chief point of interest around New York, in baseball gossip, concerns the future of Tony Lazzeri . . . If a managing berth does not present itself to Tony, he will return to St. Petersburg next Spring and contest Newark's young Gordon for his old second base job on the Yankees . . . Boston fans would like to see Lazzeri directing the field operations of the Bees.

The lack of high-scoring games in the World Series, together with the dissatisfaction over experiments with a less-lively ball during the course of the season, may cause the magnates to continue with the present sphere next year . . . Final decision on this point will be reached at the annual December meetings of the National and American Leagues . . . The Brooklyn dugout has seen the last of Van Mungo.

Trade rumors including Dizzy Dean, Pepper Martin, Terry Moore and several other prominent Cardinals are circulating . . . St. Louis this year produced the leading base-hit manufacturers in both the National and American Leagues . . . They are Joe Medwick, with 237 hits for the Cardinals, and Beau Bell, who made 218 for the Browns . . . Jesse Haines, recently handed his outright release by the Cards, spent 18 full and consecutive campaigns with that club.

O'Neill's Future

The signing of Bill McKechnie by the Cincinnati Reds may automatically save Steve O'Neill's job at Cleveland . . . The Indian front office was interested in getting Wilkinsburg Will to manage their club in 1938, but with that move out of question, O'Neill may be given another chance . . . Joe Di Maggio, the Yankee slugger, will ask for a 1938 salary in the vicinity of $30,000 . . . He will probably close the debate with Colonel Ruppert by signing for between $20,000 and $25,000 . . . He was paid $15,000 for 1937.

Bill Terry will attempt to add both pitching and batting strength to his Giants . . . After Carl Hubbell and Cliff Melton take their turns on the mound, Terry's hurling staff is easy prey for enemy bats . . . Hal Schumacher and Hank Leiber are a pair of Giants ticketed for other cities, according to current rumor . . . Detroit's Charley Gehringer has a .377 batting average in 13 World Series games and a .588 figure for five all-star contests.

A National League rule forces umpires to wear their chest protectors under their coats . . . Bill Klem started it . . . Coach Art Fletcher of the Yankees has figured in nine World Series . . . Played with the Giant pennant winners in the classics of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1917 . . . Coach with the Yanks in the October events of 1927, 1928, 1932, 1936 and 1937 . . . Joe Beggs, pitcher, and Joe "Flash" Gordon, second baseman, are two Newark youngsters certain to stay with the Yankees in 1938, say International League critics.

U. S. Golf Professionals Win Two and Lose One

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 15 (AP)—United States professionals won two and lost one match yesterday in a series of 36-hole golf exhibitions against Argentine pros.

Denny Shute, U. S. P. G. A. titlist, defeated the Argentine champion, Jose Jurado, 2 and 1. Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., topped John Cruikshank, Scotch-born Argentine open king, 6 and 4. Henry Picard, Hershey (Penna.) shotmaker, was the only United States loser, dropping a match to Martin Pose, young Argentine pro, on the 18th green.

Guldahl-Burke Take Lead

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, 1937 national open golf champion, and Billy Burke wound up three points to the good and stepped out in front of a select field of 16 crack professionals at the end of the opening round of Oklahoma City's first annual $5000 fourball golf tournament here yesterday. The Guldahl-Burke combination swept into the lead at the expense of big Ed Dudley of Philadelphia and Jimmy Hines, from New York's Garden City Club. Guldahl, who hails from Chicago, and Burke, from White Sulphur Springs, Va., shot a low ball of 66, eve under par, to defeat the Dudley-Hines duo, three up.

Shamrocks Practice

The Boston Shamrocks resumed practice this morning for their game with the Rochester Tigers Sunday afternoon at Fenway Park with Coach George Kenneally's task one of revamping the lineup because of the injuries four of his players received in the clash with Los Angeles under floodlights Wednesday night.

Springfield Elects Moyer

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity soccer team, leaderless up to this point this fall, has picked Stuart Moyer, outside left from Reading, Penna., to captain the team from here in.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking Forward to 1940 Olympics

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—It seems a bit far ahead to be looking toward the next Olympic Games, still three years off, with even the site now doubtful, in view of the complications involving Japan, the present site, with the other national and international complications now prevalent.

But in spite of all this, another month will see meetings which will ultimately play a large part in insuring or prohibiting the participation of the United States in those games.

The first of these will take the Amateur Athletic Union to Boston, on Nov. 13, 14, and 15, and, judging from the struggle which took place two years ago before the Union decided to participate at Berlin, and the equally vigorous effort to boycott Japan, now in progress in many quarters, it is likely that that convention may have something to say about it.

Immediately following this, the quadrennial convention of the American Olympic Association, the perpetual body which includes not only the A. A. U., but all organizations which are concerned in the government of the many sports which go to make up the Olympic program, including fencing, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, swimming, hockey, as well as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, will be held at Washington, though this place may be changed, on Nov. 17.

At this meeting, the American Olympic Committee, which takes actual charge of all the arrangements for American participation in the games, is chosen, and this, in turn, will organize its committees to make all arrangements for selecting the various candidates in each sport, determining the quota both of players and money which each sport must raise, and all the other multitudinous details which are involved in this most brilliant of international sports events.

So next month will see the plan started and from that time the competitors and neophytes will be closely watched, so as to insure a selection which cannot be settled finally for at least two more years.

Association Football

A sport that probably has more adherents and fans all over the world than any other, but has never succeeded in arousing any great interest in the United States, is soccer, or Association football, as it used to be called. Once upon a time, it was deservedly popular, and practically every club in the Amateur Athletic Union, as well as most of the colleges, had teams and indulged in the lively kicking of the round ball. But gradually the sport was superseded by real football in the fall, and basketball in the winter, and only players who had learned the game abroad, and their fellow-countrymen who still were interested from their former ties, kept up the game.

A few colleges were also striving to maintain it, and several of the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, as well as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, had given some time and attention to its preservation. Last year the Amateur Athletic Union, which had kept up a slight supervision over non-collegiate activities, had only an academic job, while the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America, which had immediate charge under the National Collegiate Athletic Association, managed to stir up enough interest to cause 68 colleges to establish soccer teams and play schedules, with regular leagues organized in the Middle Atlantic States, both among the leaders and the minor groups, also in New England. A special series between the big three, Yale, Harvard and Princeton, was also staged, and four California colleges also contested in the conference.

University of Pennsylvania, with not only a varsity team, but a junior varsity, a third team and a freshman team, stood out as taking the most vital interest, under the tutelage of Douglas Stewart, who is the representative also of the university on the National Collegiate Athletic Association Rules Committee for the sport. Burnham N. Dell, another N. C. A. A. official from Princeton, was also active.

No Championship Awarded

No championship could be awarded to any team in the Intercollegiate Association last year, as Princeton, Syracuse, Penn State and Westchester Teachers College were all entitled to consideration, though they did not meet. Princeton won the Middle Atlantic League, from Haverford, Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Cornell and Lehigh, and defeated Harvard and tied with Yale. Syracuse tied with Springfield and Penn State, and won all its other games. The team from State College also had a clean slate, except for ties with Syracuse and Western Maryland. In New England, Brown University won the conference title, with a clean slate except for ties with Harvard and United States Military Academy.

This season, the prospects are good for a far better season, with over 200 games scheduled, mostly as curtain raisers for the regular football games. Thus the big three will meet each other at the times and places fixed for their games, and Cornell and Pennsylvania will encounter each other, on Thanksgiving Day.

But still the game is far below the standards and enthusiasm which usually arise on the occasion of the contests in England, when thousands turn out for the battles between the picked players of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, which cap the season or the international battles between the continental nations. Soccer is merely a minor sport over here, and only a few care to witness the games.

Bruins Report Monday

The Boston Bruins will report at Hershey, Penna., Oct. 18, and will practice at Hershey hockey rink until Nov. 1. Three pre-season games have been scheduled tentatively, against Hershey, Oct. 23 and Oct. 30, and against Springfield at Springfield, Nov. 3.

1939 World Fair Activities Will Include Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Sports of all kinds will play a major part of New York's 1939 World Fair, it is announced by Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, simultaneously with his appointment of Christy Walsh as the Fair's director of sports.

"Mr. Walsh, who is widely known both in this country and abroad in the world of sport, is to plan and program all sports events to be held at the Fair," Mr. Whalen said. "It is intended that these sports shall be international in character, and an all-sports committee is now being formed to cover the athletic pastimes of this country and of foreign nations.

"Preliminary surveys in these fields have already been made," Mr. Walsh continued, "and within six or eight weeks there will be detailed announcement of what the Fair will present and the diversified program of its sports events."

The plan will call for a large share of attention to those sports which are not already highly capitalized and exploited in this country. In such a category are, for instance, archery, cricket, soccer, table tennis, rugby football, badminton, field hockey, jiu-jitsu, lacrosse, squash, jai-alai, hurling and tossing the caber.

As an addition to the Fair's own athletic carnival, there will be many notable sport events in and around New York during the progress of the exposition. The United States Open Golf Championship matches will be played in 1939 at Lakeville, L. I., which is only seven miles from the Fair grounds. The summer of that year will also see the annual major league All-star game at Yankee Stadium, in the Bronx. Important tennis tournaments will be held on the courts at Forest Hills, which adjoin the Fair site, and other contests of importance will be held throughout the Metropolitan area of New York.

The site for the Fair's sports area now being considered is a long level stretch on the western shore of Meadow Lake, the more northern of the exposition's two ornamental lagoons, across the water from the amusement section. It is proposed to construct there an athletic field of a size to give room for a football gridiron and provide space at its upper end for tennis courts. On the two long sides of the field it is proposed to have grandstands, each seating 5000 and composed of movable units of the type used by New York City in setting up temporary reviewing stands on days of national or municipal celebration and parades.

Cleveland Wants Women's Tourney

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Cleveland Women's Golf Association was making an effort last night to underwrite the 1938 United States women's golf championship—in order to bring the tournament to Cleveland.

Mrs. W. H. Seagrave, executive committee member of the Cleveland association, said that Canterbury club is being considered for next year's tournament, although directors recently voted not to extend an invitation, fearing loss.

"The committee feels that if our association agrees to underwrite any loss, Canterbury's directors may reconsider," Mrs. Seagrave said.

Underwood Leads Scorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 15—By scoring two touchdowns and an extra point in Drake's rout of Washburn last week, little Bob Underwood, speedy halfback, took over a Missouri Valley Conference scoring monopoly. Underwood, in four games, has totaled 25 points to lead scorers in all contests, while he has 19 points to top the list when conference games only are counted. Eldon Woltz, sub Drake halfback, has 18 points, all of them scored in Drake's two Valley games, to rank second in that division.

Mrs. Vare in Semifinals

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Glenna Collett Vare entered the semifinals of the Berthellyn Cup women's invitation golf tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club yesterday by defeating Clarrie Tiernan, former Irish champion, 4 and 2. Virginia Guilfoil, Syracuse, N. Y., defeated Mrs. W. G. Hamilton Jr., Philadelphia, 1 up 20 holes, and will meet Mrs. Vare today. Jean Bauer, East Providence, R. I., defeated Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., 4 and 3.

McGill on Retired List

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens announced last night that Jack McGill, who played left wing last year for the team in the national league, has asked to be placed on the voluntary retirement list. McGill intends to live in Hamilton, Ont., and will abandon hockey for the time being. He was married in Ottawa, recently. Manager Cecil Hart of Les Canadiens had planned to use Mcgill as trading material this winter.

Pros Dominate Net Play

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—Professionals took over today the quarterfinal play in the first national open tennis tourney. The last surviving amateur, Gordon Riach of Waterbury, Conn., was eliminated in the third round Wednesday by Herman Peterson of Larchmont, N. Y.

Ames to Run Kansas State

AMES, Iowa, Oct. 15—With the scheduling of the Kansas State College two-mile team to appear here Nov. 6, the 1937 card of the Iowa State College harriers is complete. The Cyclone runners opened their season last Saturday with a victory over the University of Nebraska two-milers. Coach Bretnall was highly pleased with this victory in his inaugural to Big Six competition for his Cyclone runners had only two weeks in which to prepare for the meet.

And Talking of... "Pro" Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rugby Leaguers From Australia

LONDON—A phalanx of muscular manhood, burned a nice shade of brown under the clear skies of sunny Australia, is crashing its way just now through a formidable sequence of professional football matches against the strongest Rugby League teams in England.

A Rugby League team being, as probably you are aware, a Rugger side of 13 men playing under the laws of a governing body, the Rugby League, which permits professionalism. There are few such teams by comparison with those of 15 men, operating under the rigidly amateur Rugby Union code, and the only places where you find the professional game are the north of England, Wales, Australia, New Zealand and France.

The Rugby League, formerly known as the Northern Union, came into being in 1895, following a breakaway of 22 clubs from the Rugby Union after a controversy as to the permissibility of some degree of professionalism. You see, Rugger originated and prospered in the British public schools (which, of course, are the very reverse of public, in actual fact) among people who could afford to play as amateurs after they left school, and a strong distinguishing feature of the game, quite understandably, has been insistence upon complete amateurism. In the nineties of the last century, however, the fine qualities of the game had attracted a number of fine exponents from other social strata who could not afford to play as amateurs, and the inevitable problem of "broken time" payment arose.

Two Points of View

The authorities of soccer, the Football Association, when confronted with a similar situation, embraced professionalism, then ruled it with a rod of iron, and, in time, turned it into one of the most powerful money-spinners in the entertainment business. The Rugby Union, however, took the opposite course and put up the bar relentlessly against every form of payment for playing. With the result that the professional element broke right away. Hence the two interpretations of Rugger at the present time.

The Rugby Union declares that Rugger is a game essentially for players and that the gratification of spectators is incidental. The Rugby League, on the other hand, puts the customers first and has departed from the Rugby Union laws of play in order to set a premium on speed and to enhance the spectacular qualities of the game.

Which is the superior form of Rugger is one of the many evergreen arguments in British sport. And it would be a great mistake to bring that up now, since I have already digressed quite a way from the subject of the visiting Australians in order to put the game they play into something like perspective. On that point, there remains only to add that professional Rugby League play is not the whole of Rugby League's play. Amateurs, including elementary schoolboys, also play the league's version of Rugger. But the professionals practically monopolize the limelight, just as they do in soccer.

Three "Tests"

Well, the main objectives of the Australian professionals' tour are three "test" matches against the full strength of England's Rugby League talent—at Leeds, Oct. 16; at Swinton, Nov. 13, and at Huddersfield, Dec. 18. The first engagement of their campaign was on Sept. 18, when they defeated Leigh by 11 points to 9, and the last is to be against Hunslet, Dec. 27. After beating Leigh they overcame York by 15-8, and Newcastle by 37-0. But then they sustained a reverse against a team representing Lancashire County by 5-7, a result which was held to reflect rather seriously upon their prospects of victory in the "tests."

The winner of the "test" series automatically becomes the holder of a silver challenge cup, provided that the whereabouts of the trophy can be discovered. Three years ago, so I am told, the cup drifted out of sight in some curious way and it has never come back. The Englishmen became entitled to it after winning the last series of "tests" played in Australia last summer, but they never even saw it. Now the Australians have come to wrest the prize away. And (at the time of writing) nobody seems to know where it is.

Résumé of Series

Anglo-Australian test matches in professional Rugger are no new thing. They originated away back in 1908-09, when an Australian team came over to England, and since then there have been 36 such games, of which the Englishmen have won 22, the Australians 11. Three have been drawn. But the mere recital of statistics in England's favor gives no idea of how little there is to choose between the rivals. You can judge that, however, from the rather curious fact that, in those 36 games, the Australians have actually earned two more points than their opponents—405 against 403. England has obtained 71 goals and 87 tries, Australia's figures are 78 and 83.

Under Rugby League rules, I should explain, a try counts three points and any sort of goal, two. The Rugby Union method of scoring awards three points for a try and 5, 4 or 3 for a goal, according to whether it is "converted" from a try, obtained by a drop-kick during the ordinary exchanges of play, or scored from a penalty kick.

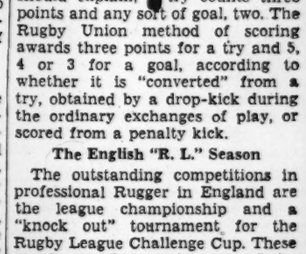
The English "R. L." Season

The outstanding competitions in professional Rugger in England are the league championship and a "knock out" tournament for the Rugby League Challenge Cup. These events are the counterparts of the league and the Football Association Challenge Cup in the realm of professional soccer.

The Rugby League tourney ends up in rather an unusual way, however, for the leading four clubs in the final standing have a little "knock-out" competition between themselves, the occupant of first place opposing the holder of the fourth and the runner-up meeting the third. The winners of these two games then meet in what is termed the league "final" to decide the championship. The winner of the league last season was Salford, of the Cup Widnes. There are also an intercounty championship, county competitions, and international games.

While, as special treats, we have tours from overseas, like the present one in which the Australians are concerned. When the last Australian side was over here in 1933-34, it lost all three test matches, but won 27 matches out of 37 games played. And, in the course of all this, D. M. Brown, one of the Australian stars, handsomely surpassed the existing record for points obtained by an individual player in the course of one tour—223 by J. M. Sullivan in 1928-29. Brown collected 285.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,



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Control of Trucks As Public Utility, Plan in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queens.—The Royal Commission set up by the Queensland Government to inquire into and report upon the question of transport in Queensland has proposed that road motor service, when in competition on traffic routes with the railways, should be made a public utility operated by the Government Railway Department.

The commission in its report says that even allowing for traffic brought to the railways by feeder services of motor vehicles, motor transport had a serious effect on railway finances. It does not necessarily follow, however, according to the report, that all such competition should be suppressed. The question is: what is the proper sphere of each and in what respects is either economically superior to the other?

No other transport agency in the State, continues the report, could have conveyed over the same mileage the 24,000,000 passengers, 4,500,0000 tons of goods and 4,600,000 head of livestock which were transported by the railways in the year ended June 30, 1935. Of the tonnage carried, 65.6 per cent comprised agricultural products and minerals, which, because of their bulk, relatively low value and distance hauled were charged freights that returned only 34.5 per cent of the total revenue, while wool and general merchandise which were of a higher value comprised only 14.5 per cent of the total tonnage and returned 42.1 per cent of the total revenue.

Country Not Retarded

The commission could not find that the development of the country was being retarded because of restrictions upon road transport. An abundance of road transport is being used, and, generally speaking, restrictions on its use apply only when it is in competition with the railways.

The commission considers that the people are entitled to all the benefits of modern means of transport, whether for goods or for passengers, providing that the services are operating economically in the true sense of that term. On non-competitive and feeder services such motor transport should be encouraged, it feels.

To End Controversy

The commission is of the opinion, therefore, that road motor transport when in competition on traffic routes with the railways—a public utility—should, to avoid unnecessary loss to the community, also be made a public utility and should be operated by the State Railway Department, subject to the control of the transport authority. That should end the present controversy between the operators of both types of transport. Important as is the control of road motor transport at the present stage of its development, that control would become increasingly important when its costs generally approach railways costs. At present, the margin between them, on the whole, is so large as to provide a powerful argument in favor of the system of control proposed, it is felt.

The commission recommends the constitution of a state transport authority, the main function of which should be co-ordination of road and rail services, and proposes that the State Railway Department should be given exclusive right to conduct motor services on traffic routes, the department contracting with licensed road concerns for the conveyance of passengers and goods at rates fixed by the transport authority.

Legionnaires Visit King of Belgians

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (AP)—National Commander Daniel J. Doherty of the American Legion, accompanied by Ambassador Hugh Gibson, was received yesterday by King Leopold III.

Commander Doherty and a group of touring Legionnaires from the United States on their arrival were welcomed by high Belgian Army officers and then marched to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the royal crypt at Laeken where they laid wreaths.

The King also received former Ambassador Dave Hennen Morris and Mrs. Morris prior to their departure from Belgium. Mr. Morris recently resigned his post here.

At a half hour audience, the King bestowed the Order of the Crown on Mrs. Morris, a distinction rarely given women.

The King gave Mr. Morris his signed portrait with the inscription "to Mrs. and Former Ambassador Morris."

Russian Blockhouse in Alaska Razed and Shipped to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—The old Russian blockhouse which had stood for more than 100 years at St. Michaels, near the mouth of the Yukon River, has been razed and delivered to the museum at the University of Alaska. It must remain dismantled along with disjointed timbers of the old Kolmoakoff blockhouse at the mouth of the Kuskokwin River in storage at the museum, until the institution can reassemble the historical relics.

The blockhouse from St. Michael was presented to the university by Volney Richmond of the Northern Commercial Company, who had it dismembered and delivered to Marshall on the Yukon River. From there it was shipped by a river steamer to Nenana where it was put in a box car and delivered by the Alaska Railroad to the university.

The post of St. Michael, or Michaelovski Redoubt, as the Russians called it, was built in 1833 by Michael Tebenkoff, officer of the Russian American Company under the order of Baron Wrangell, manager of that company and governor of the Russian colonies in Russian America, as Alaska was called. St. Michael was a fur trading post and headquarters for the Russian-American Company employees.

The blockhouse was built from spruce logs brought by flood waters of the Yukon River. Every spring the Yukon and Kuskokwin Rivers discharge large quantities of driftwood—trees and logs which the force of their flood waters uproot and dislodge along the wooded banks of their headwaters and float down stream. This is the only wood that reaches St. Michael, as the country here is barren so far as large tree growth is concerned. Each year the Russians gathered this wood and piled it along the river banks and seashore. In winter the wood was transported to St. Michael by dog teams.

St. Michael is described as a fort composed of log buildings and planked roofs, placed in the form of a square. Intervals between the buildings were filled by a palisade about 10 feet high surmounted by a chevaux-de-frise of pointed stakes. Within this stockade were two bastions, containing musketry and cannons; the commander's house with two bedrooms, an armory and counting room; a couple of storehouses, a bath house, and two separate houses.

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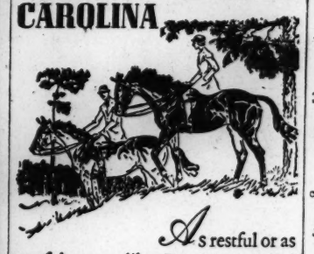

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 1,681,530
1937 vol. to date 314,571,428
1936 vol. to date 375,947,498

Stock Market Is Highly Irregular; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Heavy selling of Chrysler kicked over a sharp stock market rally today and landed numerous leaders in new low territory for two years or longer.

The list dipped rapidly at the opening but quickly swung into a forward push that was swift enough while it lasted to put the ticker tape three minutes behind. Led by U. S. Steel, favored issues replaced losses of one to three points with gains of as much.

Motors, however, refused to rebound with the rest and trading slowed appreciably. Selling became more persistent later and even steels dropped from their best levels. The ticker again lagged near the final hour when offerings came out in volume. There was a wide assortment of losers. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares.

Market News

Brokers attributed the morning come-back partly to quick-turn traders operating on the theory that at least a temporary reversal of the slump was overdue. Better acting foreign markets were noted and more purchasing orders for American securities from abroad were booked.

Holding portions of their advance were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, J. I. Case, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio and Western Union.

Chrysler was off more than 5 at the worst. Others to stumble included Crucible Steel, General Motors, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, American Can, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., Great Northern, Philip Morris, International Paper & Power preferred, American Telephone, Coca-Cola, Schenley and Zenith Radio.

Rail Bonds Lower

Railroad obligations flattened before a heavy burst of liquidation today as bond market dealings neared the noon hour. Setbacks ranged from fractions to around 5 points.

The rest of the domestic corporate list was under pressure as share prices whirled up and down, but the majority of losses were held within a point.

Turnover in federal loans was small and fluctuations were narrow in both directions. Gains, which were in the majority, did not exceed three thirty-seconds of a point. Government guaranteed bonds were neglected.

Continued rallying power in Italian obligations brightened an otherwise depressed foreign list. Rome 6½s advanced a point or so and Milan 6½s improved. Japanese and South American loans were generally lower. Abitibi Power & Paper 5s dropped more than 3 points at one time.

Medium and lower priced rails received the roughest handling. Boston & Maine 5s fell around 5 points and Kansas City Southern 5s were off a like amount. MKT 4½s slid about 4 points and the 5s dropped around 2.

Off a point or more were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Erie 5s, Alleghany 5s, Rock Island 4s, Studebaker 6s and Illinois Central 4¾s. New York Dock 5s and Manati Sugar 7½s were off around 6 points on a few trades. Industrial and utility obligations fell back fractions for the most part. Some leading issues were not traded and turnover in most sections with the exception of the rails, was rather slow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rallying tendencies in some higher priced stocks cropped out in final curb market dealings today. Gains of a point or so were recorded in several issues lately under heavy pressure.

Fractional losses were the rule with utility, oil and specialty groups affected. Gaining a point or so were Montgomery Ward "A," Newmont Mining, Aluminum Co., Creole Petroleum and Sherwin Williams.

Dwindling fractions were United Wall Paper, Niagara Hudson Power, Pantepec Oil, Pennroad, Sunray Oil, United Light & Power "A," American Cyanamid "B," American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share and Lake Shore Mines.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass dropped slightly over a point near the close. American Gas & Electric, St. Regis Paper, Wright Hargreaves, Cord Corp. and Teck-Hughes Gold held about even.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous rates as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.96⅛	$4.96	$8.2397
Cables	4.96⅛	4.96⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0337	.0336½	$
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2301	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4017½	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5528	.5526⅛	$
Sweden—krona	.2559	.2558	.4537
Norway—krone	.2494	.2493	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2216	.2215	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887½	.1886	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350¼	.0350¼	$
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.3005	.3010	.7187
Brasil—milreis	.0505	.0600	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5900‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2893	.2886	.8440
India—rupee	.3749	.3743	.6180
Java—florin	.5548	.5555	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3105	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950**	.2940**	*
Sts. Stimnts—dol	.5821	.5830	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5020	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.0004	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury Oct. 13: Receipts, $58,577,624.53; expenditures, $62,362,908.84; balance, $2,813,467,170.12; customs receipts for the month, $15,668,356.88. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,813,953,655.13; expenditures, $2,209,147,438.39, including $601,737,506.27 of emergency expenditures, excess of expenditures, $395,193,783.26; gross debt, $36,942,596,133.62, an increase of $5,557,298.62 over the previous day gold assets, $12,783,687,290.36, including $1,252,389,967.71 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
86	59⅜	Acme Steel (4)	4	60	60	60	
22⅜	10	Adams Exp (.30g)	28	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
28⅞	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	6	21	20¼	20¼	—1
36	19⅞	Addressograph (1.40)	11	24½	23¼	23¾	— ¼
4⅞	1⅜	Advance Rumely	4	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
80¼	57½	Air Reduction (1a)	13	60	57½	58¼	+ ¼
5¼	1¼	Air-Way El Ap	21	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	59	10½	10	10	— ½
5⅜	1½	Alleghany	148	1⅜	1½	1½	
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	16	15⅛	16	+ ½
59	14	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14½	14	14	Oct 13
52⅛	16	Alleg pr pf	3	15	14	15	—1
45⅜	20	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	9	20¾	19¾	20¼	— ¼
27⅞	10	Allen Indust (1)	8	9½	8⅝	8⅝	—1⅜
258½	169	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	22	174	169½	172	— ¾
17⅛	13¾	Allied Kid (1a)	3	13⅛	13	13	— ¾
33⅛	15½	Allied Mills (2g)	10	15½	15	15	— ¾
21⅞	10⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	73	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
85	60	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	59⅞	57	57	—3
83½	43½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	32	46¼	44	46	+ ½
39¾	14	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14	14	14	
8⅞	2¼	Amal Leather	19	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
52¼	25¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	25½	25¼	25¼	
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	10	70	68	69	—2¼
101½	65	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	65	64	64	—3
41⅜	14⅞	Am Bank Note (¾g)	10	15	14½	14½	— ½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	42	42	42	—2
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	42	92½	96½	89	—4¼
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	154⅞	154½	154½	—1½
71	22¾	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	15	23	22	22	—2
104½	49	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	49	49	49	Oct 14
33¾	19	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	26	19⅛	18½	18½	—1
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	5	96	95	96	
23⅜	7	Am Colortype	10	7⅜	6	6	—1½
30⅜	14½	Am Comml Alcohol	15	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ½
33⅜	15⅞	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	10	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
13½	3⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	32	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ½
17	6	Am European	2	6	6	6	Oct 13
13¾	3¾	Am & Foreign Pow	58	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
58⅞	21½	Am & For P $6 pf	10	22¾	21½	22	Oct 14
68⅞	27	Am & For P $7 pf	7	27	25¼	25¼	—1¾
38½	9¾	Am & For P 2 pf	12	9½	9	9	— ¾
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	13	12½	12½	
11¼	3⅛	Am Hide & Leather	40	3½	3⅛	3¼	
55¾	24½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	25	25	25	— ½
52⅜	36	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	37	35	35	—1¾
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	11	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	15	Am Ice pf (1⅜g)	2	16½	16	16	+ 1
17¾	7⅜	Am International	12	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
58⅞	21½	Am Locomotive	15	22¼	20½	20½	—1¼
125	75	Am Locomotive pf	3	77	75	75	Oct 8
29⅜	14⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	16	13¾	13	13	—1⅛
13⅜	4½	Am M & Met (.60)	21	5⅛	4¾	4¾	
68¾	29½	Am Metal (¾g)	24	34½	32¼	33¾	+1¾
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	107¼	107	107	—1½
16½	5	Am Power & Light	131	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
87⅛	43	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	43	41	42½	— ½
72½	35¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	10	36¼	34	35	—1½
29½	11⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	98	13¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
45¼	24⅝	Am Roll Mill (2)	88	24½	23⅝	23⅞	— ¾
101⅜	79	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	9	80	78	78⅜	—2⅜
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	9	22½	21	21	—2¾
29	16½	Am Seating (¾g)	5	15	14¾	15	—2
105¾	56½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	98	60¼	57¼	57¾	+ ¼
154	134½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	138	136¾	138	—2¾
67½	49	Am Snuff (3a)	6	50	49	50	Oct 14
73¼	27¼	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	38	28½	27⅜	28½	
26½	18	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12¾	12	12	— ½
36⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	31	30½	30½	— ⅝
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅝
25⅞	18⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	13	18⅜	16¼	16¾	—1⅝
187	151¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	98	152¼	149⅞	151¼	— ¼
99	70	Am Tobacco (5)	8	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅞
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	74	73¼	74	+ ⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	137½	137½	137½	—1½
20⅛	7½	Am Type Founders	48	7	6	6⅛	—1⅛
29½	11	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	76	12⅜	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	3	84	84	84	—2
14⅜	5	Am Woolen	47	6½	4⅜	5¼	+ ¼
79	39	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	39½	38¾	39	— ½
20	6¼	Am Zinc L & S	108	6⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
79⅜	35	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
69½	30⅜	Anaconda (1¼g)	241	32½	31	31¾	+ ¾
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	48	46	46	—4
24¾	14	Anchor Cap (.45g)	13	15⅝	15	15	— ½
37½	10½	Andes Copper	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
10¼	4	A P W Paper	6	4¼	4	4	Oct 14
46	35	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	4	35	34½	34½	— ½
111	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	100½	101	Oct 13
13¾	6⅞	Armour Ill (.55g)	156	6⅞	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
99½	70	Armour Ill pf (6)	3	70¼	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	36	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	17	36½	35	35¾	—1
16¼	8	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	7½	7¼	7½	— ½
17⅜	4¼	Artloom	11	4½	4	4⅛	— ¼
24¾	10⅛	Assd Dry Goods	21	10⅜	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	40	Associates Invest (3)	4	42	40	40	Oct 14
94¾	42¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	58	45½	42½	44¾	+1¼
104	83¼	Atchison pf (5)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
55½	27¾	Atl Coast Line	16	28	27	27¼	— ¾
29	8	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8	8	8	Oct 14
44	12½	Atl G & W In pf	1	11	11	11	—1½
37	20	Atl Refining (1)	49	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104	104	104	— ⅛
18½	10½	Atlas Corp (.80)	140	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅞
52⅜	45½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	45½	44½	44½	—1
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	57	57	57	Oct 13
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	9	6⅛	6	6	—1
36¾	8	Auburn Auto	13	8⅞	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	15	3⅜	3	3	— ¼
9¼	3⅝	Aviation Corp	240	3½	2¾	3⅛	— ⅜
		B					
23¾	8½	Baldwin Loco ct	67	9	8½	8¾	— ⅛
40½	12⅜	Balt & Ohio	129	13	12⅛	12¾	
47¾	16	Balt & Ohio pf	18	17	15	16	
45	34	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Oct 14
43⅜	16⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	21	16¾	15¼	15¾	—1⅛
32	14¼	Barker Bros	8	14	14	14	—1
35¼	14¾	Barnsdall (1)	69	14⅞	14	14⅜	— ⅜
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	8	17⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅞
105¾	99¼	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	—1¼
114¾	97¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	96½	96	96½	—1¼
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	11	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ¾
68⅛	54	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	12¾	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	26	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
62¾	43⅛	Best & Co (2½a)	4	42½	42	42½	— ⅝
105½	55½	Beth Steel (2½g)	137	58⅞	55¾	56⅞	— ⅝
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
129½	97	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	98	96	98	+1
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	34½	33	33	—3
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	6	18½	18	18	— ½
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	18	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	79	26¾	24⅝	25½	+1
48⅛	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	6	31¾	29⅞	29⅞	—3⅛
25	17½	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
28	20¼	Borden (1.60)	42	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	33	Borg-Warner (2)	58	34	32⅜	33¾	+ ¼
15¾	5	Boston & Maine	3	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ¾
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	23	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	22	21½	21½	—1½
23¼	10½	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	32	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
59⅞	28¼	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	23	28	27	27	—1¼
53½	36	Briggs & Strat (5)	3	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅞
47	34	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	54	54	54	Oct 13
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	43	2⅛	2	2	
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	12½	11¾	12½	— ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	40	39	39	Oct 14
52¾	20½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	7	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Oct 11
24½	8¾	Bruns-Balke (½g)	15	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅜
25¼	10	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	18	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ¾
14⅝	5	Budd Mfg	79	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13	4½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	73	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
45¼	19	Bullard Co (1)	9	19½	18	18¾	— ¼
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	18	36½	33	35½	—1¼
18⅜	8¾	Burlington Mills (1)	5	9	8½	8½	— ¼
35⅝	21¾	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	11	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
11¾	3	Bush Terminal	14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
39	9	Bush Term 7% deb	4	10⅛	9	9	— ⅛
18¼	8¾	Butler Bros (.60)	14	9	8¾	9	
36¼	22½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	22½	21½	22½	
9¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	23	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
33¾	10½	Byers Co	17	10⅞	10	10	—1
34⅝	16½	Byron Jackson (1g)	7	18⅜	17⅝	18	— ⅝
		C					
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	14	26⅝	24½	24½	—2⅛
52⅝	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	—1⅝
6⅜	1⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	70	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅜	Calumet & H (1.10g)	67	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	18½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	18¼	18	18⅛	— ½
38¼	12½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	81	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅞
17½	8	Canadian Pacific	66	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	35	35	35	—1½
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	8	8½	8	8½	— ¼
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
9¼	4	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	10	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ¼
191¾	103½	Case (JI) (6g)	18	108	103¼	106	+2½
100	65⅞	Caterpil Trac(2¾g)	15	65⅞	64½	64¾	—1¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¼	22¾	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	37	24	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
115	103½	Celanese pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	Oct 14
48¼	25	Celotex (1.20g)	*4	23⅜	21½	22¼	—2⅜
39¼	26	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	26	26	26	Oct 14
12⅝	3½	Cent Fdy	73	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅜
41¾	11	Cent RR NJ	4	11¼	10½	11	— ¼
24¾	6	Cent Violeta Sug	4	5⅜	5	5	—1
14½	6¼	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	5¼	5⅜	5¼	—1
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pas (4a)	*20	50½	47½	50	+ ¾
23⅝	6⅛	Certain-teed	23	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	40	40	40	— ½
48	10¾	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Oct 9
68⅞	37⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	65	41½	38½	40¾	+1¼
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Oct 9
90½	44	Ches Corp (3)	9	47¼	44½	47¼	+1¼
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13½	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	9	3	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	2	Chi & N W	41	2⅜	2	2	
19½	5½	Chi & N W pf	16	5	4½	4½	—1
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18¼	5	Chi Gt West pf	21	5⅝	5	5	—2⅛
32	15¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	15½	15⅜	15¼	— ¼
3¼	1	Chi M St P & P	23	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	63	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
33	12½	Chi Pneu T	20	13	11½	12½	— ½
45	34	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	33	33	33	—1
3⅜	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8¾	2	C R I & P 6% pf	18	2¼	2	2	— ¼
10½	2½	C R I & P 7% pf	29	2⅞	2	2¼	— ¼
27½	9¼	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
22⅝	13¼	Chick Cot Oil	7	13¾	13½	13¾	
15⅞	5¾	Childs Co	10	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ½
135¼	75	Chrysler (7g)	586	75	70½	70⅝	—5⅛
		D					
18½	9⅛	Davega Stores (1a)	2	9	9	9	— ¼
24	14¼	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
143½	90¾	Deere & Co (2g)	20	89	85½	85½	—6¼
31¾	22½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	22¾	22½	22½	Oct 14
29	14¾	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	4	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ¼
18	8	Del & Hudson	16	18½	17	18⅛	— ¼
24½	6½	Del Lack & W	39	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ¼
10⅞	2½	Den & Rio G W pf	12	2½	2	2	— ⅛
146½	100	Detroit Edison (6g)	7	101½	100	101½	— ½
76⅛	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
36½	22½	Diamond Match (1a)	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
40½	32	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	1	30	30	30	—2
23	9	Diam T Mot (1)	6	9¼	9	9	Oct 14
29	13½	Dist Corp-Seagram	32	13½	12	12	—1⅝
96	70	Dist Corp-Sf ww (5)	1	72	72	72	Oct 11
25	16½	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	15	15	15	—2
46¾	22¼	Doehler D C (1½g)	11	22	21	21½	— ¾
51	36¼	Dome Mines (4½g)	15	40	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	6½	Dominion Stores	3	7	6⅞	7	
77¼	32⅜	Douglas Aircraft	86	39⅞	37½	38¼	
101	50	Dow Chem (3.35g)	7	102	101	101	— ½
55	31¼	Dresser A (3e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 13
39¼	13½	Dresser B (1e)	5	14	12	12	—2
13⅜	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	5	½	½	½	Oct 11
3½	⅞	Duluth S S & A pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 11
8¼	2½	Dunhill Internat	19	2⅝	2½	2½	
17½	12	Duplan Silk	1	12½	12	12	Oct 13
180⅛	126	du Pont de N (4¼g)	50	128	124½	126¾	—1¼
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	2	134½	134⅜	134½	+ ⅜
		E					
17	5¾	Eastern Rolling Mill	16	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
198	151	Eastman Kodak (8)	7	160	158	160	+1
37½	22½	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	11	23½	22½	22⅝	—1½
16	5	Ettington Schild	26	5¼	5	5	
7¼	4⅜	Elec & Mus (.18e)	48	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
45½	23¼	El Auto Lite (2.20g)	21	25	23½	24	
16	6¾	Elec Boat	68	7	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	11	Elec Pow & Light	166	11⅜	10	10	—1⅛
87	40	Elec P & L $6 pf	10	40	38	38	—5
92¼	43¼	Elec P & L pf	12	43½	41	41	—2¼
44½	27½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	3	27	25½	25½	—2
2	¾	Elk Horn Coal	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ¼
8	1⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
29	19½	El Paso N G (

Business and Industry

RFC Head Says Roosevelt Is Determined to Balance Budget

Commerce and Finance

Close Scrutiny Of 1937 Incomes To Stop 'Leaks'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Internal Revenue Bureau will go over upper-bracket 1937 income tax returns with a fine-tooth comb, officials say, to ascertain whether a recent statute effectively sealed revenue loopholes.

The statute, enacted after a congressional inquiry into alleged tax evasion and avoidance, increased levies on personal holding companies and carried other provisions designed to tighten the revenue laws on wealthy taxpayers.

Devices to Cut Taxes

During the investigation, the Treasury put into the record names of scores of prominent persons who it said had used various "devices" to reduce their tax payments. Treasury officials conceded the methods outlined were legal, but contended they were unethical and should be prohibited by law.

Authorities said that because most persons mentioned in the probe acted within their legal rights, no proceedings could be brought against them.

One of the individuals named—Cecil B. De Mille, motion picture director—recently won a Treasury case against him in the Supreme Court. The Treasury had challenged Mr. De Mille's right to form a corporation to take over part of his salary as surplus, reducing surtaxes on his income as a director.

Although officials said they must wait until 1937 income tax returns are filed in March to check possible avoidance of the loophole-closing law, they added that a continuing effort is being made to collect all taxes due under previously enacted statutes.

To Scrutinize Trust

Among other things, they said, the Andrew W. Mellon educational and charitable trust will be scrutinized to ascertain whether it is a bona fide charity exempt from federal inheritance levies.

The former Treasury secretary willed to the trust almost his entire estate, estimated at upwards of $75,000,000, "to promote the well-doing or well-being of mankind."

A $3,000,000 tax case against the Mellon estate is pending before the board of tax appeals. In this action, filed prior to Mr. Mellon's passing, Robert H. Jackson, Government counsel, contended the trust should not be tax exempt from federal taxes because it was "just another Mellon-dominated concern."

Present Set-Up Of Bond and Share Seen in Balance

NEW YORK (AP) — C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the Board of Electric Bond & Share Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting, "the company could not continue to exist, at least in its present form," if the Public Utility Holding Company Act were declared constitutional.

He declared the Act disregarded the years of experience gained by the private utility companies and sought to enforce geographic corporate integration and remake the utility map of the United States. The company has challenged the constitutionality of the Act, and the matter is now pending in the courts.

"The industry," said Mr. Groesbeck, "faces two major unfavorable factors, government competition and regulation and the increased cost of doing business." He declared the Act was in direct conflict with the major theories behind the formation and present structure of the company and its affiliates.

Stockholders were informed that net income of the company for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 was $10,157,539, equal, after preferred dividends, to 33 cents a common share on 5,267,147 shares. This compared with $9,315,901 or 17 cents a common share in the like 1936 period.

Belgian Railway Equipment Buying

BRUSSELS—Important extension works on the Belgian National railway system costing 297,000,000 frs. ($10,000,000) were recently agreed upon by the Board of Directors. The railway company itself will pay 214,000,000 frs. toward the expenditure while 83,000,000 frs. are to be contributed by the State.

The program includes the construction of six modern locomotives for express trains and 120 railway carriages for international trains.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 143

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share has been declared, payable on Friday, October 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company. Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

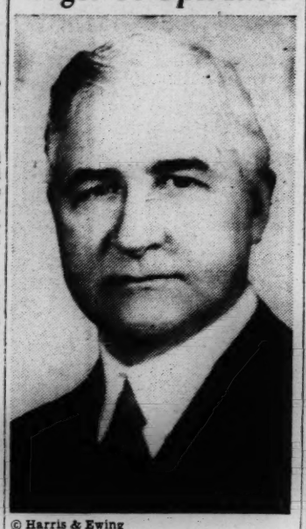
TAX CONSULTANTS

531 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4341
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Urges Co-Operation



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Jesse H. Jones
Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

'Big Steel' Keeps Present Prices Into Next Year

CLEVELAND (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, United State Steel Corporation's big producing unit, announces present steel prices will be unchanged for delivery in the first quarter of 1938, subject to freight rate changes.

American Steel & Wire Company announced at the same time reaffirmation of present fourth chapter base prices of wire and wire products for shipment in the first quarter.

It was the third straight quarter that Carnegie's steel prices remained stationary, the last increase being effective the start of the second quarter this year. The remainder of the industry usually follows "Big Steel."

Cautious Attitude

The announcement followed the feeling in some steel circles that prices might be lowered for the coming quarter.

The anticipated fall revival in steel buying, the magazine Steel said this week, was delayed by a cautious attitude. Automobile industry bookings, while showing definite improvement, were less than expected, the publication said.

Steel works operations have been falling in recent weeks. Last week the magazine's national index declined 8 per cent to 66 per cent of capacity.

For the third successive quarter, United States Steel has announced prices for a succeeding quarter 40 or more days in advance of the date customarily set for price announcements in former years, so much so that the new method is now considered to be a permanent fixture. On this basis, announcement of prices for the second quarter of 1938 is expected to be made in the first half of January.

Encouragement Seen

The consensus in trade circles is that United States Steel's action will have an encouraging effect on the business. There is believed to have been some pressure for lower prices and a consequent halt in the placing of new orders by large consumers under the assumption that, if prices were to be lower in the first quarter, it might be possible to force the steel companies to introduce the lower quotations immediately.

The steel leaders have concluded, it is believed, that no reduction in prices is justified in the face of current wage schedules—which are at the rate of $500,000,000 annually for United States Steel and its subsidiaries at this time—and of current taxes and costs.

Dividends Up; Stock Values Off in West

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dividends paid by Pacific Coast corporations have been going up while prices of their stocks have been going down the last 10 weeks.

The opposite trends of dividends and prices have brought spectacular increases in the returns on all paying shares.

The 55 stocks the exchange has called "representative" of its list paid 42 per cent more dividends the first three quarters this year than last. The average market price of these stocks was 27 per cent lower at the end of the September quarter than last year.

Forty-five paid dividends this year, 43 last year and 39 two years ago during the first three quarters. Twenty-four paid more this year, only three paid less. Dividends for the three quarters this year totaled $92,506,817; like period last year, $64,977,570; like period 1935, $51,457,775.

Province of Quebec Shows Nearly $4,000,000 Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Hon. Martin B. Fisher, Quebec provincial treasurer, reports a surplus of $3,968,565 for the first year of Premier Duplessis's administration. The surplus would have reached $8,000,000 if the government had not been compelled to meet several extraordinary expenditures.

The majority of these expenses were beneficial to the people, including old age pensions, Rural Credit Act, grants for several public enterprises, aid for farmers and fishermen, and road repairs. The government was able to meet these demands out of current revenues. There has been no increase in taxation.

U.S. Business Not To Be Overtaxed, Says Jesse Jones

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Patience and co-operation between Government and business were urged by Jesse H. Jones, as he told the Independent Petroleum Association that President Roosevelt was determined to balance the budget.

The chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said the cost of social security must necessarily be assumed by business.

"I am aware that many in business feel that the National Administration is unfriendly to business," he said. "I am sure it does not intend to be.

Cost of Security

"The efforts of the President to bring about greater security for those who must work for a living and against poverty and old age, are frequently mistaken for unfriendliness to business. The cost of this security must necessarily be levied against business and industry and none in business likes to have the normal tranquility of his operations upset or disturbed by new rules and new costs."

Speaking of the undistributed surplus tax he said "it prevents undue accumulations that naturally tend to monopolies."

"I have no fear," he assured the oil men, "that the Government will tax business to the extent that there will not be a fair profit left."

The R. F. C. is returning money to the Treasury instead of borrowing, Mr. Jones said, and the Treasury Department is studying the tax situation with a view of recommending adjustments.

No Reason for Slump

He said he had been unable to find any reason for the recent market slump, and theorized bumper crops were responsible for the decline in commodity prices.

Charles F. Roeser, Forth Worth, Texas, was re-elected to serve his third term as president of the petroleum association at a board meeting.

Among other officers re-elected were Russell B. Brown, Washington, General Counsel, and T. J. Stewart, Washington, assistant to the president.

Executive committeemen re-elected included H. D. Atha, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Lendable Bank Funds Drop $100,000,000 In Week of Oct. 13

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's supply of lendable bank funds declined $100,000,000 during the week ended October 13 to $990,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Idle bank funds, or "excess reserves," had registered an aggregate upturn of $340,000,000 between September 3 and October 6. The increase was due largely to operation of a new administration credit-easing program under which the Treasury channelled $300,000,000 from its inactive gold account into the banking structure.

The decline in lendable bank funds during the week ended October 13 presumably resulted from seasonal expansion in demands for credit and currency. Money in circulation increased $16,000,000 during the week to $6,585,000,000.

The reserve board's weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks said board holdings of government securities remained unchanged for the week ended October 13 at $2,526,000,000.

The recent easy-credit program envisioned the purchase of federal obligations by the reserve board, but this part of the plan has not yet been put into operation.

Treasury to Oppose Repeal Of Undistributed Profits Levy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury will oppose repeal of the tax on undistributed corporation profits when it submits to Congress its proposals for revision of the general tax structure, officials disclose.

Various business groups, including the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, have recommended repeal or sweeping modification of the levy, which ranges from 7 to 27 per cent. They contend it retards employment, burdens small corporations and penalizes business expansion.

Tax Should Be Retained

Officials said, however, that the Treasury's tax experts "are in general agreement" that the tax should be retained, and that no changes should be made which would seriously impair its revenue-producing power.

They said an effort will be made to remove "inequities," but that they do not expect this will quiet opposition to the tax itself.

Secretary Morgenthau told his press conference that recommendations for tax revision will be ready for submission to a House Ways and Means Subcommittee November 4. Changes in the revenue system have been under consideration by the Treasury since last spring.

Mr. Morgenthau declined to discuss details of the program, or to say whether it would involve an increase in the aggregate tax load.

In the congressional study of taxation, the Ways and Means Committee probably will conuct public hearings before submitting a new bill. These are expected to produce a number of revision suggestions, counter to those advanced by the Treasury.

Tax Outlook

After a recent conference with Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, Representative Celler (D-NY), said Mr. Magill mentioned the possibility of increasing tax rates on middle-bracket individual incomes. Mr. Celler and Morris S. Tremaine, New York State Comptroller, had gone to Mr. Magill to criticize the profits tax.

The complexity of tax revision, plus the probability that numerous groups will seek a hearing, may delay presentation of a new tax measure until well after the regular congressional session starts in January.

No attempt will be made to revamp the tax system at the special session convening Nov. 15, officials said.

Better Farm Prices Aid Poland to Buy Industrial Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Increasing prices of agricultural produce have given new courage to farmers in Poland and have enabled them to begin to satisfy their most urgent requirements for industrial goods," says a report on the economic and commercial conditions in Poland, prepared by C. B. Jerram, British Commercial Counsellor at Warsaw and issued by the Government Department of Overseas Trade in London.

Regarding Poland's trade, Mr. Jerram says that confidence appears to be returning to the home market, where the outlook is better than it has been for some years. Foreign trade on the other hand, he finds, is being increasingly handicapped by import restrictions and currency control regulations, though these are now working more smoothly than when first introduced last year.

In the matter of Poland's financial outlook Mr. Jerram finds prediction difficult. But he describes internal conditions as improving. He adds that much money is being invested in building and capital goods.

Falling of Interest Rates Is Expected For Several Years

CHICAGO (AP)—David Friday, Washington, D. C., economist, predicts an era of several years in which he said interest rates in the United States would continue to fall.

In an address before the American Life Convention, Mr. Friday said there was no prospect for any increase in the rate of interest on funds with which to finance business revival. He forecast a fall in yield on Government bonds to a level lower than any reached thus far.

"The very fact that business is reviving," he said, "will have the effect of reducing bond yield and raising bond prices. Low interest rates on commercial loans and falling yields on investments have as the other side of the shield rising prices for good securities. This is especially true during the period when business is reviving and production and profit are rising."

Short-Line Roads May Not Expect Postal 'Subsidy'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Post Office Department has no funds for "subsidizing" short-line railroads whose revised schedules fail to meet postal requirements, Harllee Branch, Assistant Postmaster General, says.

Many short-line railroads, Mr. Branch told 250 delegates at a convention of the National League of District Postmasters here, have substituted mixed freight and passenger trains for passenger trains to meet competition from automobiles, buses and trucks.

"Few of the schedules of these mixed trains," Mr. Branch said, "are suitable for postal needs, and the result has been that in order to afford adequate mail service to communities on these lines, the Post Office Department has been compelled to parallel them with star route service."

Star route carriers operate under a separate contract using vehicles best suited to the terrain.

"If it becomes necessary to establish star routes," Mr. Branch continued, "the continuance of mail pay to the railroads becomes nothing less than a subsidy payment from the Government."

Because the Post Office Department has no authority to subsidize railroads, he said, it is up to Congress to solve the lines' problem.

Between March 4, 1933, and last July 15, Mr. Branch estimated, rural mail service has been extended 11,341 miles by establishment of new routes and extension of existing routes. The improved service, he said, provides postal facilities to approximately 232,000 additional persons.

No Belgian Congo Subsidy Expected 1938 Fiscal Year

BRUSSELS—The Belgian Congo is to receive no subsidy from the mother country in 1938, a measure of the Belgian Government under its present policy of rigid economy, it is understood here.

Subsidy has been paid to the Belgian Congo colony since 1933. Originally it amounted to 175,000,000 francs ($6,000,000). In 1937 it was reduced to 80,000,000 francs because in the meantime economic recovery had set in, which made the Congo less dependent on financial support from Belgium.

Now economic conditions in the Congo have improved to such an extent, that the Belgian Government has decided that no further financial support would be justified. Incidentally, however, some financial assistance is to be given by the mother country for financing certain public utility works. For this purpose materials, to be manufactured by Belgian concerns, are to be supplied at low prices.

Nature Has Her Own Crop Control Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The weather bureau said nature was operating a crop control program of her own in the winter wheat belt.

The bureau said widespread reports indicated a persistent lack of moisture in important areas. This, officials explained, may eliminate prospects of heavy yields of wheat in 1938.

Grains planted in western states early this fall have been slow in sprouting, the bureau said, while late-sown grains have germinated unevenly, with the soil in some regions "too dry for further winter wheat seeding."

Dry conditions were listed for parts of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

In marked contrast, the bureau said recent rains have been very helpful in North Dakota and Montana, areas devastated by recent droughts. Fall rainfall in Montana was reported "best in years" and heavy enough to store an ample moisture reserve.

Except for the midwest dry area, the bureau said recent weather had favored fall farm work generally.

England's Auto Business

NEW YORK (AP)—The automobile business in England is very good, while in France it is unsatisfactory, due to disturbed labor conditions, Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors Corp., declared. He has just returned from Europe.

September Retail Sales Up 5.8 P. C.

By the Associated Press

St. Louis

The National Retail Credit Association reports 12,004 retail stores in 40 cities showed a gain of 5.8 per cent in total sales during September as compared with a year ago. Collections increased by 1.4 per cent and credit sales gained 5.9 per cent.

Thirty-four cities reported increases in total sales, with Detroit, Mich., showing the largest gain of 22.5 per cent. A drop of 10 per cent was reported at Manchester, N. H.

Increases in collections were reported from 25 cities. Thirty-three cities showed gains in credit sales. Detroit had the largest gain, 23.8 per cent.

General Business Seen Paying For Excess Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That recent developments have done little to clarify the outlook for general business or to remove the common feeling of uneasiness which has developed over the last month or two, is the view of Standard Statistics Company. Production in a number of industries, particularly in the heavier lines, is continuing to decline. Basic raw material prices show no signs of reversing their downward trend, and further weakness in security prices is continuing to depress sentiment, further declares the summary.

Standard also says in part:

"The failure of new orders to develop in many lines has, of course, been the chief reason for the decline in operating schedules. Until recently, many manufacturers were able to maintain operations at high rates because of heavy order backlogs built up early this year. Not only has new business failed to improve, but demand has declined further, as manufacturers have restricted purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis because of falling security and commodity prices.

"It is now generally recognized that business is paying the penalty of speculative excesses late last year and early in 1937. Inventories were built up considerably above normal as a protection against higher prices and threatened labor troubles. Although inventories have been steadily reduced since the peak was reached last spring, they are still generally heavy. Moreover, there is no incentive to follow other than a conservative buying program so long as commodity prices are declining and the labor situation is relatively quiet."

Bankers Told More Attention Should Be Given Farmers

CLEVELAND (AP)—A warning that more consideration be given to the American farmer in the nation's economic scheme was sounded in an address by a chemurgic specialist at the closing sessions of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, technical director of the National Farm Chemurgic Council of Dearborn, Mich., told members that the sooner America realizes that farm and industrial prosperity cannot exist without the other, the sooner the nation will emerge into more permanent better times.

H. O. Walther of Chicago, president of the Society of Residential Appraisers, told members and guests of the convention that real estate values are approaching a static level.

Pointing out a study of social trends indicated a static population around 1970, the speaker predicted real estate values would seek proportionate static level.

"These facts," he said, "carry their warning signals for those engaged in real estate and real estate financing who are looking to the long-term future, whereas in the past those who invested in real estate most always profited because the long-term trend was upward."

Mr. Walther said that, in his opinion, real estate investors never again would witness conditions enjoyed in the past.

Railroads' Drive Under Way To Shunt Cost of Pay Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—First steps in a move to transfer the burden of the recent $135,000,000-a-year rail wage increase to the backs of shippers, and possibly riders, and in the end the consuming public, are under way.

Word is now awaited momentarily from the ICC in Washington on a petition of the roads for increased rates on certain types of freight, instituted before the wage increase was granted, but done so, it is held by many observers, in anticipation of such increased costs.

Granting of what the roads asked would provide some $100,000,000 additional freight revenue, thus offsetting part of the wage rise.

If these freight rate increases, or part of them, are granted, it is expected that the roads will then ask for a horizontal increase, or a boost on all classes of freight on an equal basis. And then, observers believe, will come a concerted effort to boost passenger fares, at least coach fares, and at least on eastern roads, which some time ago applied, only on order of the ICC, lower fares to match those offered voluntarily by the western roads.

Divergent Views

That some of the increased cost created by the wage rise, and the Retirement and Social Security Acts, must be shifted from the roads to the general public is widely agreed, except by some labor elements which believe the increase should be absorbed wholly by the investor, or rail capitalist. The claim to the right for higher wages is based by many of the labor leaders on the point that the invested dollar gets more than its share of the rail income.

Evidence of the added costs of operation, even without the wage boost, has been seen for some months in rail earnings reports. In spite of claims that earnings were made to show a drop, as a weapon to be used in negotiating on the wage increase demand, an examination of the volume of traffic and the rates in force, together with the new costs already added, shows that the roads, many of which were just getting on their feet after six or seven years of almost steady losses, are having serious difficulties again. During the first half of the year there was a steady increase in net operating income. Since July this has just as steadily declined.

"Subterfuge" Seen

One usually conservative western rail executive referred to the present condition as "this depression." His road is well off financially compared to some, and he, with other western executives, was enthusiastic in pushing the lower passenger fares. He holds now, though, that the new costs, especially the wage rise, will necessitate higher costs in some form to the public. The roads simply can't absorb it, he says.

While eastern roads are hoping for an increase in both freight and passenger rates, western roads, according to H. W. Siddall, chairman of the Trans-Continental and Western Passenger Association, are still strenuously opposed to any passenger fare increase. They believe that any jump would drive away traffic and more than offset any gain in revenue.

The claim of some liberal labor leaders that rail wages should be raised as a means of more fairly distributing income is held by some rail operators as reflecting perhaps the sincere opinion of many, but in most cases to be a "subterfuge" in labor's maneuvering for a dominating position. The fact remains, they point out, that drastic changes in the whole financial and economic structure of the nation must be made before such costs can be distributed so as to concentrate on the so-called capitalist. If railway labor is to get more money, those who buy what it produces—transportation—must pay it.

At least it is plain that the public in the end will likely pay this wage increase, regardless of whether it was justified or not. Higher freight rates, of course, will eventually be passed on to the buyer of the goods that are shipped. Even higher passenger fares affect more than just those who ride, for increased costs of this sort influence rises in other things as everyone seeks to increase his own income to meet higher expenses.

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert V. Fletcher vice-president and general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, told business and transportation executives that "nearly all" of the railroad regulatory laws adopted since 1906 should be abolished.

Mr. Fletcher spoke at a luncheon meeting of the annual convention of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce with presidents of several midwestern railroads as guests.

Referring to regulation of insurance companies, banks, laundries, and conditions of labor as well as railroads, the speaker said in part:

"We have come to the age of the despots, by whatever name they may be hailed. There is a world-wide tendency to deify the state above the individual. The railroads have been the most conspicuous victims of the urge to regulate.

"With the possible exception of security regulation, I venture to assert that we have not wisely served the public interest by the adoption of all the regulating and restrictive measures that have come into law since the 1906 amendments. And I believe it would help the situation immensely if we should go back to the comparatively simple system of regulation that then prevailed."

Better Turkeys for Coming Holidays

Underwood

These Turkeys Have Grown Up Under Benefit of Raisers and Shippers Who Have Been to School to Learn About Turkey Grading

Turkey Raisers Are Going to School: Result, Bigger and Better Dinners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY—Long noted for its excellent turkeys, Northern New York is setting out to make its coming holiday birds even better, according to the Department of Agriculture and Markets of New York.

Turkey raisers and shippers in the North Country are going to school to learn about turkey grading. More graded birds, tagged for identification, will win still more consumers for New York State turkeys, the growers feel certain.

T. W. Heitz of the Dairy and Poultry Division of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be in charge of the instruction. Mr. Heitz will be assisted by Prof. E. Y. Smith, Department of Poultry Husbandry, State College of Agriculture, and representatives of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Increasing interest is being shown in turkey grading work this year, Mr. Heitz informed Commissioner Holton V. Noyes of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. Consumer acceptance of fine, graded turkeys is causing growers and shippers to grade many thousands of turkeys and to learn the details of grading requirements.

Turkey men who accept the invitation to attend the school at no cost to themselves, will hear complete explanations of the specifications involved in the various United States standards and grades for dressed turkeys. They will be given actual practice in grading different classes of dressed poultry, and if desired, they will see demonstrations of the best ways to select live turkeys for market. The demonstrations will include killing, dressing and packing turkeys.

Persons attending the school may qualify as official graders. They will be rated on the turkeys graded and given practice in preparing grade certificates.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

117 PARK DRIVE

MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston CAP. 8318.

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Two 2-bedroom apts., 3 exposures, dining, living room, elec. kitchen; near Christian Science church, bus terminal, stores; $500 and $600 to May 1. G. L. HERSEY 438 Minorca Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6502.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—5-room apt., 2 family house; screened porch; accessible to rapid transit; rent $40. 20 Granville St. Talbot 0226.

MODERNIZED, exceptionally light, spacious entire ground floor apartment; 3 rooms, with yard. 326 West 76th St., N. Y. C.

Riverside Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4726.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y. (Queens)—Upper apartment, two-family brick house, Forest Park section, heat, reasonable; B. M. T. Telephone Michigan 2-5121.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 50's, West—Real opportunity for refined lady wanting it; more home-like than hotel room offers; will share beautiful newly decorated 4 room apt. CIrcle 7-0276.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE

47 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313. Garage ASP. 4820.

COAL, COKE

Do You Want the Best? Discover . . .

COK-OLGA

at $10.45 ton delivered

Quick heat, low ash, lasting endurance.
Coke Dist. Ltd., 114 State St., Boston
CAP 8029

DOGS FOR SALE

REGISTERED collies, age five months, male and female, sable and white; details on request. ROWEHOME FARMS, Newport, Maine.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN 0848 Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns Suits Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

ALL household vermin eliminated quickly economically; termite-proofing specialists Guarantee Exterminating Co. 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C LOngacre 5-4400

FOR RENT

For Rent in Wellesley Hills

A high class, long established small hotel. There are 18 rooms and 6 baths; large attractive dining rooms with adequate kitchen. This property has always been successfully operated; is partially furnished and the dining rooms completely equipped. The owner will offer every co-operation to a well qualified tenant. For further information call COLE & SMITH COMPANY, Wellesley 0043 (Mass.).

FURNITURE

SEVERAL pieces of modern used furniture for sale; prices and description on application. 33 Capen St., Medford Hillside, Mass. Telephone MYStic 4006.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER

Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FIRST-CLASS cook, thoroughly experienced, highest qualifications to serve in country house near Washington, D. C.; refs. Write Box R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GIRL assist housework, no washing; good home. Address Girl, 48 Hampshire Dr., Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. Monroe 4090-M.

PARLOR MAID-Waitress, thoroughly trained and experienced; highest qualifications and refs. Write Box R-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WABAN, MASS.—General maid, good cook, housekeeper; references; good wages; two adults, one child; pleasant home; convenient to bus. Cen. New. 5237-M.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—A gentleman's interesting home, comfortably furnished; 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; 35 minutes from N. Y. City, 4 blocks from Long Island Sound. $200 a month. G. E. HOFFMASTER, 58 Grove Ave.

NEEDHAM, MASS. — High grade modern homes for rent; oil heat; $70-$80. PERCY WYE, 1070 Great Plain Ave. Tel. 0303.

HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED house wanted, Boston and vicinity by couple, one child; now until spring; oil heat. Phone Reading 0720.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners

N. Y. C., Fifth Ave. near 42nd St.—Ideal suite for practitioners; both rooms light, airy; private exit from private office. Phone PLA. 8-3133, or write Box H-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED pianos, Steinway or Mason-Hamlin grands, any location; give length and number. ERNEST DAVIS 325 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Very choice rooms with shower bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located. COM. 2696.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 2, Apt. 3. Furnished rooms, single and double; near Fenway; reasonable; breakfast optional.

BOSTON, 8 Dalton St., Apt. 8—Single, double rooms; quiet; abundant heat; breakfast optional. MRS. MOTT.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual double room adjoining bath; near Beacon St. 39 Carlton St. ASP. 8083

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 21 Prospect Place—Back parlor, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. THOMPSON

NEWTON, MASS., 33 Hollis St.—Attractive room, 2nd floor front, kitchen privileges; near subway cars, trains; private family. Newton North 1203-W.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th) Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. West 114th St.—Lady in delightful three-room apartment will rent one sunny room; privileges; transportation, afternoons. Cathedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive—Two large spacious rooms with bath; business people preferred. Telephone UNiversity 4-6547

N. Y. C., 600 Riverside Drive, Apt. 62—Outside single, double next bath; conveniently located; privileges; reasonable

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st. Attractive Broadway front double, 47; cozy single with bath $5.50; private. DAV15.

N. Y. C.—Single room for woman; express, subway 235 West 103rd Street. Apt. 4-D. Ac. 2-8563. Mrs. Mills.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 95th St.—Medium size, light, clean, airy; near church; 2 baths. DE WOLFE.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Comfortable rooms in real home; near good restaurant; easy commuting Boston. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '47-43	106.24	106.24	106.24
10 3¼s '45-43	106.14	106.14	106.14
6 3¼s '46-44	106.10	106.9	106.9
1 4s '54-44	111.9	111.9	111.9
11 3¾s '56-46	109.18	109.18	109.18
11 3s '48-46	104.5	104.2	104.5
19 3½s '49-46	104.28	104.23	104.23
7 4¼s '52-47 reg	115.16	115.16	115.16
8 3¼s '51-48	100.15	100.13	100.15
67 2½s '53-49	97.28	97.26	97.26
13 2¾s '54-51	99.23	99.22	99.23
1 3s '55-51	102.21	102.21	102.21
97 2½s '60-55	100.13	100.10	100.13
8 2¾s '59-56	99.13	99.10	99.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	102.4	102.4	102.4

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s '49-39	100.22	100.18	100.18
28 3s '52-44	102.6	102.4	102.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102	102	102
19 Alleghany 5s '44	79¼	78½	78½
11 Alleghany 5s '49	67	66	66
22 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29⅞	28	28
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	96	96	96
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
31 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	102½	102¼	102½
16 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102	102
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜
8 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99¾	99½	99½
22 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104¼	104	104¼
34 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
7 Am T Fdr cv '50	106¾	106	106
7 Am W W & E 6s '75	100¼	10¼	10¼0
23 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103½	103	103¼
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29½	29½	29½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	47	47	47
11 Arm Del 4½s '57	91	90¾	90¾
20 Arm Del 4s '55	91	90¼	91
9 AT&SF 4s'95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s'95	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
47 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	107¼	104⅝	104⅝
5 Atl &2Birm 4s'33	19	19	19
6 ACL cit 4s'52	84½	84	84
7 A C Line 4½s'64	78½	78	78
5 A C Line 5s'45	100	100	100
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	39	39	39
13 B&O rfg 6s'95	64	60	60
29 B&O 1st 5s'48	98	97½	97¾
14 B&O rfg 5s'95	51½	50½	50½
40 B & O 5s'96 P	50½	49	49
4 B&O 5s 200 D	50	49	49
62 B&O cv 4½s'60	47	45½	45½
68 B&O cv 4s'48	91⅞	91½	91⅞
2 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	90	90	90
14 B&O 5s S W '50	80¼	78⅞	78⅞
2 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	107½	107½	107½
3 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	126½	126½	126½
10 Beth Steel 4¼s'60	101¾	101¾	101¾
40 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	91	90	90½
6 Boston&Me 5s'67	53¾	53	53¾
10 Boston&Me 5s'55	55	55	55
5 BotConMills 6½s'34	11¼	11	11
2 BotConM 6½s'34 ct	10¼	9¾	10
13 Bkly Edis P1½s'66	100¾	100½	100⅝
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	69	68	68¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	112½	112½	112½
24 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	105½	105¼	105¼
2 But Gen El 4½s'81	109⅞	109½	109¾
14 But Roch 4s'51	64	63½	64
1 Bush Term 5s '55	46½	46½	46½
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	112½	112½	112½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	113	113	113
6 Can Nor 6½s'46	122½	122½	122½
6 Can Pac 5s'54	104	103¾	103¾
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	97¾	97¾	97¾
22 Can Pac 4s perp	87	86½	87
15 Caro C & O 6s '52	110	109¾	109⅝
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	102¾	102¾	102⅝
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76½	76	76
3 Cen Foundry 6s '41	104½	104¼	104½
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	55	55	55
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	77½	77	77
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106¾	106⅝	106⅜
5 Cen RR N J 5s '87	37	36	36
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 C & O 4½s '92	117	117	117
6 C & O 3½s '96 D	94½	94½	94½
5 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
3 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 CB & Q 4s Ill '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	14	14½
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
38 Chi Gt West 4s '59	21	20	20½
17 Chi I & L 5s '66	8½	8½	8½
107 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12¾	11¾	12
136 CMSP&Pa5s2000	4¼	4	4¼
30 CMS&P 4½s '89B	30	30	30
23 Chi&NW 6½s'36	29¾	18⅝	18⅝
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '97	28	27	28
46 Chi⅝NW cv 4¾s'49	7½	7	7
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	11⅞	11⅞
5 Chi&NW4½s2037C	12¼	12⅛	12½
22 CRI&P 4½s'52A	10½	10	10¼
2 CRI&P4½s'52A ct	9½	9¼	9¼
31 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5½	5	5
10 C R I & P 4s '88	22	21	21

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	20½	20½	20½
21 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	81	81	81
2 Chi & W Ind 4sN '52	100⅛	10⅛0	100⅛
1 Cin Un Terb 3½s'71	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	76	76	76
5 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	107⅜	106¾	106¾
17 ClevUnTerm5s '73	103	102⅝	102¾
14 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	97⅛	97½	97½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93⅜	93¾	93¾
44 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94	93	93
5 Col RyP&L 4s'65	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
14 Coml Cred 2¾s'42	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
2 Coml Inv Tr 3½s'51	101¾	101¾	101⅝
2 Con Edis 3 s '46	105⅛	105¼	105¼
5 Con Edis 3½s'56	101	100⅞	101
13 Con GasNY 4½s'51	107⅛	107	107⅛
104 Con Oil 3½s'51	96½	95	95
2 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 ConsumPow 3½s'70	102⅜	102	102¼
6 Consum Pow 3½s'65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 ConsumPow 3½s'66	98¼	98⅛	98¼
3 Container Cor 6s'46	102½	102½	102½
2 Container 5s'43	95	95	95
16 Crane Co 3½s'51	100	99½	99½
3 Crown Cork 4s'50	104½	104½	104½
1 Crown Will 6s'51	103	103¼	103¼
5 Cuba NoRy 5½s'42	38½	38	38
1 Cuba RR 6s'46	42	42	42
1 Cuba RR 5s'52	44½	44½	44½
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	76	75	75
1 DG&E 5s'51	107½	107½	107½
3 D&RG 4½s'36	16½	16½	16½
32 D&RG 4s'36	16½	15½	16⅝
10 D&RG West 5s'55	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
53 D&RG West 5s'78	10	9⅞	10
5 Det Ed 5s'52	107	107¼	107
2 Det Ed 4s'65	109⅝	109½	109⅝
4 Det Ed 3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	32	32	32
12 DuquesneLt 3½s'65	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
13 E Tenn V&G cn 5s '56	113	113	113
19 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	104¼	103½	103½
18 Eie rfg 5s '67	54½	53	53
22 Erie rfg 5s '75	54½	53⅜	53½
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	66½	66	66
7 Erie cv 4s '53 B	60	60	60
50 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	101	101	101
47 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	8	8
1 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63	63	63
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	55	55	55
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
15 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
7 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	24¼	24¼	24¼
15 Goodrich 4½s '56	96	96	96
5 Goodrich 6s '45	95⅜	93¼	93¼
43 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	102	101⅝	102
5 Gt No 5s '73	104	104	104
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	113½	113½	113½
153 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	110¾	109⅛	109⅛
10 Gt Nor 2¾s'61	100	99½	99½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	86½	86½	86½
5 Gulf St Util 4½s'56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Hocky V 4½s'99	116	116	116
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75	75	75
2 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	36¼	36	36¼
30 Hudс&Man inc 5s'57	19¾	18⅜	18½
2 Ill Cen 4s'52	63	63	63
2 Ill Cen 4s'53	55	55	55
21 Ill Cen 4½s'66	48	46	46½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	55	55	55
14 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107⅜	106⅞	107⅜
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102½	102⅜	102½
28 Interb R Tr 6s '32	16½	16	1⅛16½
9 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59¾	58⅛	58⅛
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	81	80	80½
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	23¾	23¾	23¾
7 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	66⅜	67
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	59	58	58
12 Int Paper 6s '55	86½	86⅜	86½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	94⅜	94	94⅜
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	94½	92	92½
2 Int Rys C Am 6s '42	86	85¾	85¾
34 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	83½	82	82
6 Int T&T 4½s'52	52	51	51¾
5 Int T&T 5s'55	56¼	56	56
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3½	3½	3½
3 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	87½	87¼	87¼
20 JonesLaugh5s'41s'61	99¼	99½	99½
3 K C South 5s '50	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 K C Smith 3s '50	73	73	73
1 Kans G&E 4½s'80	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	84	84	84
28 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	100½	100½
22 Lac Gas 5½s'53	64¾	64¼	64¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	63¾	63½	63½
1 Leh Val 4s '39	91	91	91
3 LE & West 2d 5s '41	100¾	100½	100½
5 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	86½	86	86
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	37	37	37
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	34	33½	33½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	78	78	78
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40½	40	40
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	36	33	33
25 Leh Val 4s 2003	33¾	32	32
2 Liggett&M 7s '44	129	129	129
9 Liggett&M 5s '51	122½	122	122
15 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98	98

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	75	75	75
13 Lou&N 5s 2003B	106	106	106
16 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100	99	99
1 L & N 3s '80 St L	87	87	87
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Manat Sug 7½s 52ct	35	35	35
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28⅛	28m	28⅛
2 Manhat Ry 4s 590ct	27	27	27
3 Man RR So L 4s '39	83	83	83
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	85	85	85
34 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102½	101¾	102
4 Mead Corp 6s '45A	97½	97	97
33 Met Ed 4½s '68	107¼	106	106
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	96	96	96
8 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
6 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8	7	6
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	10	10	10
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	15	15	15
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	14½	14	14½
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	54½	54	54
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	50	50	50
4 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	75	74	75
32 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6¾	6	6¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24½	24	24½
66 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	25	23¾	24
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	23	23	23
13 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	25	23½	24⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24½	24	24½
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	23	23	23
70 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	25	23½	25
70 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	23	23	23
99 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8½	8	8
15 MonWPaDubSv4½s60	104	103¾	103¾
9 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92	91¾	91¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	84½	84	84
2 Mor&EssexInv½s2000	82½	82	82
10 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	32½	32	32
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	100¼	100	100
22 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
10 NiagMhw 4½s'57asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Nat RyMex 4s '77asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
13 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	93	93	93
8 N O Pub Ser 5s '55B	93	92¾	92¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	38½	38½	38½
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	71	70½	70½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	90½	90½	90½
30 NYC 3¾s'46	97⅜	96½	96½
48 NYC 3¼s'52	92½	91¾	91¾
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	70¾	70½	70½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	94½	94½	94½
3 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	83	83	83
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	66	66	66
1 NY Dock Co 5s '51	42½	42½	42½
5 NY Dock& Sa '38 ct	41	41	41
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
5 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100½	100½	100⅜
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
15 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24¾	23¾	24⅛
6 Unit Drug 5s'53	81	81	81
2 Rutland Can 4s '49	15½	15½	15½
7 Safeway Strs 4s '47	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	12½	12½	12½
72 St L S F 4½s '78	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
16 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	11	10½	10½
13 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
4 StL S W rfg 5s '50	19	19	19
31 St L S W 1st 4s '89	81	81	81
5 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s'52	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	108	108¼	108¼
3 Shulco 6½s'46	23	23	23
2 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	23	22	23
56 SeabAL cn 6s'45	9⅞	9¼	9½
11 SeaAL 6s'45 ct	9	9	9
24 Sea AL 4s'50 st	14½	14	14
18 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	7¾	7½	7¾
16 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 ct	5⅝	5½	5½
3 SeaAllFla6s'35Bct	5	5	5
18 Shell Un 3½s'51	97½	97	97
10 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	32½	32	32
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	100¼	100	100
22 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
10 NiagMhw 4½s'57asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Nat RyMex 4s '77asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
13 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	93	93	93
8 N O Pub Ser 5s '55B	93	92¾	92¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	38½	38½	38½
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	71	70½	70½
1 NYC cn 4s '98	90½	90½	90½
30 NYC 3¾s'46	97⅜	96½	96½
48 NYC 3¼s'52	92½	91¾	91¾
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	70¾	70½	70½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	94½	94½	94½
3 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	83	83	83
3 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	66	66	66
1 NY Dock Co 5s '51	42½	42½	42½
5 NY Dock& Sa '38 ct	41	41	41
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
5 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100½	100½	100⅜
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
15 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24¾	23¾	24⅛
6 Unit Drug 5s'53	81	81	81
2 Rutland Can 4s '49	15½	15½	15½
7 Safeway Strs 4s '47	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	12½	12½	12½
72 St L S F 4½s '78	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
16 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	11	10½	10½
13 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
4 StL S W rfg 5s '50	19	19	19
31 St L S W 1st 4s '89	81	81	81
5 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s'52	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	108	108¼	108¼
3 Shulco 6½s'46	23	23	23
2 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	23	22	23
56 SeabAL cn 6s'45	9⅞	9¼	9½
11 SeaAL 6s'45 ct	9	9	9
24 Sea AL 4s'50 st	14½	14	14
18 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	7¾	7½	7¾
16 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 ct	5⅝	5½	5½
3 SeaAllFla6s'35Bct	5	5	5
18 Shell Un 3½s'51	97½	97	97
17 SoconyVacOil3½s'50	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Co Beli T&T 3¼s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94½	94	94
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s'68	70	70	70
24 Sou Pac 4½s'81	70	69	69¼
5 So Pac 4½s '69	70	69½	69½
6 So Pac rfg 5s '55	94⅛	94	94
2 So Pac 4s ct '49	75	75	75
15 So Pac 3¾s'46	91½	91¼	91¼
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	80⅝	80⅛	80¼
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	106⅛	106	106
3 South Ry 6½s 56	75½	75	75
4 South Ry gen 5s '56	71	71	71
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	55	53½	53½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106	105⅞	106
9 Staley Mfg 4s '46	102½	101⅞	101⅞
13 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞
4 Studebaker 6s '45	76	75	75
4 Tex Pac Ter 6s 'ATA	85½	85½	85½
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 TexarkPtSm5½s'50	94	94	94
71 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅜	102⅜	103
68 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¾	8	8
10 Third Ave 4s'60	33½	33	33
5 TideWaAss O 3½s'52	99⅜	99⅝	99⅝
1 Toronto H&Bf 4s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Tri Continent 5s'53	106	106	106
10 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	104⅛	104	104⅛
10 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112	111¾	112
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
8 Un Pac 3½s'71	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
2 Unit Bis Am 5s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Unit Drug 5s'53	81	81	81
2 Unit Gas Im 4s'50	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Unit Stl Cast 4½s'51	111	111	111
1 NYNH&H 4¼s '67	24	23¾	23¾
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	23½	23	23
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 NYNH&HsCon4sAD'55	20	20	20
10 N Y rfg 4s '92	12½	11¾	11¾
3 NY Steam 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
25 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 NY Tel 3¼s '67	101½	101¼	101¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	82½	82½	82½
76 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6¾	5¾	6¼
2 NiagaraHud 5½s'57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	80½	80	80
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	60	60	60
12 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13	13	13
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	16	16	16
5 Wabash 5s'80 D	15	15	15
15 Wabash 5s'76 B	15	15	15
7 Wabash 4½s'78 C	15	14¾	14¾
5 Walwrth 4s'55	74⅞	73	73
18 Warner Bros 6s'39	84½	84	84
25 Warner Quinl 6s'39	53	52⅞	52⅞
2 Warren Bros 6s'41	34	34	34
6 West Pen P 3⅞s'66	105⅞	105½	105⅞
9 West Md 5½s'77 A	100⅞	100½	100½
3 West Md 4s'52	95½	95	95
39 West Pac 1st 5s'46	22	21	21
5 West Pac 5s '46 asd	21½	21½	21½
3 West Un 5s '38	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Western Un 5s'51	74¼	74	74
18 Western Un 5s'60	71½	70¾	71⅜
7 Western Un 4½s'50	70	69	69
3 West Shore 4s 2361	84½	84	84
2 West Sh 4s 2361reg	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
12 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	88⅞	88	88½
15 White Sew M 6s'40	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Wilson & Co 4s '55	99½	99	99½
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Wis Cen 5s S&D '36	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 WisCen 4s S&D '36 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
27 Youngst S&T 4s '61	99	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

19 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	74¾	73½	73¾
1 Alp Mont Stl 7s'55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Antioquia 7s'45A	7½	7½	7½
20 Antioquia 7s'45 B	7½	7¼	7¼
10 Antioquia 7s'45 C	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
31 Antioquia 7s'45 D	7¼	7¼	7¼
16 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	6½	6½	6½
31 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	6½	6½	6½
41 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	7	6½	6½
28 Argentine 4s '72	92⅜	92¼	92½
32 Argentine 4s ''71	92⅜	92¼	92¼
11 Argentine 4½s '71	100¼	100	100
39 Arg 6s 1960 May			

100 7-32 100 7-32 100 7-32

11 Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅜	100 3-32	100⅛
24 Australia 5s '55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Australia 5s'57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13 Australia

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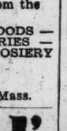

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1391 Beacon Street Beacon 2092
Hand Bags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street New. No. 4914-W

Beacon Market
OVER COOLIDGE 50 YRS. AT CORNER
New Accounts Solicited
High Grade Meats 1353 Beacon St.
Provisions and Poultry ASP. 3272

Member F. T. D. A. ASPINWALL 4878
Richards Flower Shop
Unusual Display of House Plants
1441 BEACON STREET
Corner Marion Street

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Wave
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Have a new permanent, a new style, to go with your smart new hat.
TRO 1603 7 HUDSON STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

FALL DECORATING IDEAS

Good values—good quality—budget payments.
Furniture
Draperies
Anderson & Rufle
30 Dunster St. TRO. 3344

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing
and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

HALLOWE'EN
Candies and Novelties
Fiske's
in Harvard Square, Cambridge, and Cushing Square, Belmont
Statler Bldg., Boston (Candy Only)

A Complete Line of GROCERIES
Including Many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Phone Kirk. 7515
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL

'36 Ford Cabriolet $475
For BEST BUYS SEE MR. BRIGGS
Exceptional value, clean, black, very low mileage, good rubber. Come in and see it.
HARVARD AUTO CO.
1230 MASS. AVE. CAMB. TRO. 9460

Worsted-Tex Suits
for Men
HARVARD
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

COLBURN, *Jeweler*
14 Boylston Street Tro. 5343
Harvard Square
Fine Watch and Clock Repairing
Hamilton, Elgin and Waltham Watches
BEADS RESTRUNG

KIR. 0735

690 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

UNDERWOOD PRODUCTS
1 Can Black Bean Soup free with 1 Can Mongole Soup.
EGAN'S MARKET
Kir. 9300

CANTON

SNELL'S GARAGE
PLYMOUTH - CHRYSLER
Skilled Mechanics
RELIABLE QUICK SERVICE
What about a New RADIO
CANTON 0638

CONCORD

DELCO OIL HEAT
AUSTIN D. MacRAE
8 Walden St., Concord

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

F. C. Service Station
SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
"regular gas price"
Opp. Fisher-Churchill Co.
Providence Turnpike
Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 1859
LUBRICATION
GASOLINE MOTOR OILS
ACCESSORIES

GEISHECKER'S
Featuring
CARTER'S Hooded Jackets and Ski Clothing
HIGH ST. DEDHAM PHONE 0819

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work and Jobbing
Same Personnel
TEL. DEDHAM 0130
11 Eastern Avenue Dedham, Mass.
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res., Ded. 0507

● ROBERT ●
HAMILTON & SON
Foods and Beverages
Try Birdseye Meats
PROMPT DELIVERY
Dedham Square Phone 0010

DEDHAM
(Continued)

ROSEN'S
Radios, Housewares, Furnace Supplies, Range Oil Burners and Heaters
ROSEN'S
Hardware, Paints, Sporting Goods
Ph. Ded. 2080 32 Milton St., E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

For Goodness Sake
USE
FISHER DAIRY
Grade A Milk
Estab. 1861
Telephone Dedham 1401

FITCHBURG

The New 1847 Rogers Silver Pattern
"FIRST LOVE"
26-piece Chest, $32.50
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

COUGHLIN'S MARKET
Monarch Products sold here.
Choice Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit. Daily deliveries.
18 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 1417

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

F. H. Lane Company
READY NOW
Men's and Boys' New Fall Clothing
Mallory and Stetson Hats
FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

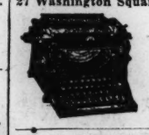
Lesure
THE FLORIST
5 PUTNAM STREET Tel. 848
Say It With Flowers

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472



School Supplies
Typewriters Sold, Rented, Repaired

TELEPHONE 164
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

HINGHAM

To Be Sure of the Best
Place Your Order at
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Distributors of S. S. Pierce Groceries
HING. 0091—0092

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
do feel as if they had been molded to fit your feet. That's because they snuggle to your ankle and their closely concealed inner cushions buoy you up at every step.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

See Our New
"Fruit of the Loom"
Shirts and Pajamas
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
226 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 224

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

Cherry & Webb's
announce a
Record Breaking Sale!
FURS
A manufacturer's entire stock offered at unbelievable savings
A Once-in-a-Lifetime Opportunity
10% Down—10 Months to Pay

Geo. Lord & Son
Agents for
Enna Jettick, Treadeasy and Wilbur Coon Shoes
for Women
Packard, Nunn-Bush and Jarman Shoes
for Men
445 ESSEX STREET

See Our Complete Display of
Delta Machines
A Special 10" ball-bearing Circular Saw with auto-set mitre, set rip-gauge graduated from front rip-gauge bar and plain rear guide bar.
Without motor, belt or pulley $55.85
TREAT
Hardware Corporation
582 ESSEX ST. 25 BROADWAY
—Dial 5115—

We have *Beautiful Flowers* for All Occasions
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEXINGTON

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue
Agents for Jalma
25c and $1.00 Sizes
Free Delivery Call Lex. 0064

THE FRUIT SPOT
1733 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
LEXINGTON 1535
The World's Finest FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES

DRESSES and SUITS
Sweaters, Blouses and Skirts, Hosiery and Underwear. Flannel Bathrobes
Bags—Gloves—Handkerchiefs
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., Opp. Arcade
Lex. 0171-M

Warm, Aristocratic
St. Mary's Blankets
100% Virgin Wool
BAKER'S

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Now Going On
Exhibition of Oriental Rugs
THIRD FLOOR

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.
Beautywear Hose
Genuine Crepe—3 Carrier Ringless
$1.00 pair
A new member of the Beautywear family. Others at 69c.
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

T. W. ROGERS CO.
54th
ANNIVERSARY
A Great Store-Wide Event Now in Progress
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

W. H. DANCE
Electrical Contractor and Engineer
Electrical Repairs of all kinds
38 Blake Street
Tel. Breakers 2968—Nahant 382

Choice Wedding Gifts
Unusual Selection of Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

LYNN
(Continued)

Replacing worn-out rugs for new ones, brightens the whole house.
W. B. Gifford
97-99 MARKET STREET

When in need of
Radio Service
Call
Stackpole's
BR. 5348 27 MARKET ST.
Two expert, efficient Radio men on call, providing speedy, economical service.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
GENERAL ELECTRIC
RADIO SETS

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737
Regular and Half Size DRESSES
Sizes 14 to 42 and 16½ to 24½
Alpaca with embroidered sleeves and braid trimming. Black and autumn colors $10.95

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

See! Hear!
The new RCA-Victor with Electric Tuning
Radio's newest feature built by RCA-Victor. See them today. Liberal allowance for your old radio. Easy terms. Visit our 18 main floor Model Rooms, completely furnished.
I. I. Kotzen Co.
454-458 Main St., Malden
Phone Malden 7482

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE
Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

Friday— SALES DAYS —Saturday
"Great Values for All"
Fall Suits and Overcoats
$22.50 up
Baker Clothing Co.
440 Main Street, Malden Square

Malden Coal Company
15 Washington St. So.
Tel. 0494

COAL - COKE - GULF OILS

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107

ROCHFORD MOTORS
364 BOSTON AVE.
Jenney Gasoline—Oils
Tire and Battery Service
Accessories—Repairs
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 0590

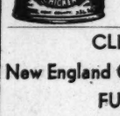
Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. Mys. 0727

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Blue Lantern
Rooms for private parties.
All Home Cooking—Price Moderate
355 Franklin Street Melrose 1577

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods



415 Franklin St.
Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES
F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 20 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1816

MELROSE
(Continued)

Sales Service
TILDEN MOTORS, Inc.
27 Upham St. Tel. Mel. 4024, Melrose
"Bring your Chevrolet Car Home for Service"

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

NEEDHAM

Frank L. Brown & Son
Painting and Decorating
Wallpapers
Tel. NEED. 0165-R or 0165-W

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
Ford
35 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue *Need. 0801—1618*

Coal — Fuel Oils — Coke
Lynn Power Burners
WHETTON'S
904 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967—0380

Helene's Hat Shoppe

See Our Unusual Display of Fall Millinery in individual styles for Matron and Miss.
New Location at
928 GREAT PLAIN AVE.
Next to Theatre

THE HARDING CO.
Formerly HENRY THOMAS CO.
Plumbing—Heating
Delco Oil Burners
(Product of General Motors)
106 West St., Needham Hts. Tel. Need. 0090

Tel. NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213
HEATING—SHEET METAL WORK
PLUMBING
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
REGISTERED MASTER PLUMBER
Agent for
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC BURNER
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

Hawes Electric Company
1938
General Electric Radios
are here
592 PLEASANT ST., Opp. Library
Tel. 6037

NEWBURYPORT

BIRD ROOFS
Shingles
Roof Coating
TELEPHONE 4
W. E. Atkinson Company

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Announcing
STUDEBAKER'S
Crowning Achievement
Three Great New 1938 Studebakers
Newton Motors, Inc.
126 Galen Street New. No. 8140

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

WILLIAM V. SMITH
61 LINCOLN STREET
Cen. New. 4445
Eves. Cen. New. 3607-W
Philco RCA Victor
Sales—Radio—Service

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEWTONVILLE

ALFRED E. FULLER
Insurance in All Its Forms
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Walnut Delicatessen
Delicious Chicken Pies, 27c ea.
Home-Made Sandwich Spread, 39c lb.
Chicken Sandwich Loaf, 39c lb.
Open Evenings and Sundays
Cor. WALNUT ST. and HIGHLAND AV.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Turgeon's Garage, Inc.
238 Walnut St. New. No. 2550-2551
Complete Line of
WINTER SUPPLIES
JENNEY AND SOCONY
GAS AND OILS

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
The World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 MAIN STREET
Opposite City Hall

NORWOOD

COAL - COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX ST. NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings

Slips of Heavy Satin
You'll love the rich heavy satins used in these. All regular light shades and new trooler green, cinnamon bark, rust, rose, wine and others.
Holden & Stone Co.

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
—Doughnuts—
Squash and Pumpkin Pies
Cream Puffs and Eclairs

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

NESBIT BROS.
High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST GRANITE 6613

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Good News
Before you *wash curtains* this Fall
see us
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000
The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, INC.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family
TEL. GRANITE 8569 BONDED

QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
New Coats at Low Prices
1249 HANCOCK STREET

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 8698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE. TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

REMICK'S
WORSTED-TEX SUITS $40
SAXON WEAVE SUITS $35

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

CLEERCOAL
The Supreme Anthracite
Less than a barrel of ash to the ton.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Did You Know?
You Can Have a Delicious Bottle of
Tomato Juice
left at your door with the milk and cream order.

It is indeed a treat now that the frost has destroyed the tomato vines. Try it and see for yourself.

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street
Tel. Crystal 0610 Wakefield, Mass.

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
31 POND STREET Tel. 684

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
39 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service With Moderate Prices
8 and 8 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

FOR N. E. COKE Call SOM. 0054

FRANK A. TEELE
Davis Square
Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners

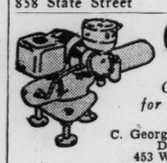
Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
507 Mystic Avenue Somerset 1864

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Shoes
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146


HEATING OIL-O-MATIC COOLING
LEVEILLEE OIL SALES CO.
for Dependable Oil Service
C. George Leveillee, Mgr.
Dial 4-1773
453 Worthington St.

C. L HOYT, Inc.
Furriers
The Bookstore Building
1383 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
C. L. Hoyt, Mgr. Phone 7-0234

NORTH END FLOWER SHOP
MRS. L. D. ROBINSON
Flowers for All Occasions
2579 Main Street Phone 3-8662

for FIGURE BEAUTY
Measure-Fit Corsets
MADE BY KELLOGG
can be obtained at
Katherine K Shop, R311-293 Bridge St.
The Walker Shop, 984 Farmington Ave.
Hartford Tel. for appointment

THE CAMEO
Home Baked Foods
Serving Sibley Farms Ice Cream
CANDY
Special 40c Luncheon each day.
183½ State St., near Maple

TAUNTON

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Special agents for Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 1300 Taunton, Mass.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery
William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

Henley Clothes
ARROW SHIRTS
BOTANY TIES
"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
GEO. I. KELLY
429 Moody Street

SAVE ON PLUMBING AND HEATING NEEDS.
Don't wait, come to Sears today
240 Moody Street

WATERTOWN

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU
We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7650

WELLESLEY

STAR MARKET CO.
Take Advantage of Our 22nd Anniversary Sale
Stock up for the winter at considerable savings.
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected Protected Quality

WINTHROP

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
Resident Lady Assistant
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

SMITH BROTHERS
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating Stoves and Repairs
39 and 43 Walden Street
Telephone Ocean 2073

REVERE ICE & FUEL COMPANY
CURTIS OIL COMPANY
A. H. CURTIS, Mgr.
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ENGLAND

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Children's Corner

The Animal Circus

Once there was a little pig, who started out in the world to make a name for himself. The first place he stopped was at a little boy's house. There he found a fife.

"Ah!" said little pig, "I will play me a little jig." He stood up on his hind legs and lifting his head high he blew on the fife a merry, merry tune, keeping time with a jiggy, jig, jig, as down the road he went.

He had not gone far when little red hen came out of her house in the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Blew a Merry Tune

chicken yard and said, "Little pig, how well you play. Where are you off too?"

"To make a name for myself," squeeled little pig.

"To be sure, I would like to go along with you," sighed little red hen.

"Neither music nor a jig can be made by scratching," answered little pig.

"I can cackle a tune," cried little red hen, "cackle—cackle—cackle—do—do—do—" she sang. "Now will I do?"

"Very good, indeed!" said little pig. "You may come along."

Along the road went little pig and little red hen; they met gray squirrel who came scampering out of the corn crib.

"How do you do," said gray squirrel, "where are you off to?"

"To the city to make us a name," answered little pig and little red hen.

"The city!" exclaimed gray squirrel. "What a big place. I have never been there. So I think I will go along with you."

"But you can neither play nor dance a jiggy, jig, jig," said the pig.

"I can sit up like this and clap my hands and fluff out my tail which is very pretty to look at," said little gray squirrel. "See," said she.

"So it is, come along," commanded little pig.

Jack rabbit, who was hiding behind a bush jumped out at them.

"My, how you startled me!" exclaimed little red hen, ruffling her feathers.

"Be not alarmed, I heard your tune and wondered what all the noise was about," said jack rabbit.

"Noise!" exclaimed little pig, "music, sweet music," said he, whistling a merry little tune with his fife.

"So it is," agreed jack rabbit. "A million pardons. But aren't you a long way from home?"

"We are on our way to the city to make a name for ourselves."

"I've a good mind to go along with you," said jack rabbit.

"Pooh! what could you do?" asked little pig.

"I can do many things," said jack rabbit. "See!" He stood up on his hind legs and padded about in the funniest dance you ever did see. Cocking his head to one side he wiggled one big ear that was standing up straight, while the other ear flapped down close to his nose. Then he winked first one eye and then the other.

"You are a real clown, come along," said little pig.

So they all set out for the city and never stopped until they arrived at the big open place called The Amusement Park.

They rode the hobby-horses. They slid down the chute the chute. They whirled around in the flying airplanes. Then they ate some popcorn and candy and drank some pink lemonade.

Then little pig began to play upon his fife and dance his jiggy, jig, jig, to pay for their treat. At first little pig was scared when the people came crowding up close to them. But when little red hen raised her voice in a cackle — cackle —cackle—do—do—do the people smiled kindly. When little gray squirrel sat up on her haunches, fluffed out her tail and clapped her tiny hands they smiled broader and broader. But when jack rabbit came tumbling out in front of them dressed in a bright yellow skirt and danced his funny dance, the people laughed until they held their sides.

All that day and the next day and the next, little pig played on his fife and danced his jiggy, jig, jig. Little red hen cackled and cackled her do-do-do, little gray squirrel clapped her hands, jack rabbit did his funny dance and snow white pony stood and played he was a stone statue for the people that came each day to the amusement park. Soon they were known as, THE ANIMAL CIRCUS.

So little pig, little red hen, little gray squirrel, and jack rabbit knew they had made a name for themselves and were very happy.

Jest a Minute

"If you intend to keep your job, you'd better get rid of that cat!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Nathanael 'Under the Fig Tree'

When Jesus first spoke with Nathanael, the Master at once hailed him as a true Israelite, to the great surprise of this new disciple, who cried, "Whence knowest thou me?"

"When thou wast under the fig tree," replied the Master, "I saw thee" (John 1:48). But there is some uncertainty among commentators as to what was implied by "under the fig tree." Some take the definite article as suggesting that this tree was a well-known landmark, possibly within sight of the group; but in view of the fact that to "dwell under one's own vine, and under one's own fig tree" was a figure used in the Old Testament to suggest national or individual peace, security, and prosperity (Mic. 4:4; Zech. 3:10), the New Testament phrase may simply suggest that Nathanael was meditating in the quiet of his own garden, or, as one might say "under his own rooftree," when the great Teacher saw him.

Odds and Ends

Bicycle Law

A load limit for bicycles? Apparently, for in Regina, Sask, Canada, an old law was invoked and Frank Bubbs was charged with overloading his bicycle. He was warned by the local magistrate to tell his employer that he could carry only 50 pounds of goods at a time.

Glacial Ice

Glaciers cover about three fourths of Greenland, while Alaska is only about 3 per cent overspread by glacial ice.

Hydrogen

The gas hydrogen has no taste, color, or odor.

Key to the Bastille

The key to the famous Bastille is hanging in George Washington's home at Mount Vernon. It was presented to him by Lafayette in 1789.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: The annual tall corn controversy rages in the West, with Iowa running well as ever. However, an Illinois county is using the cobs for railroad ties.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Radio manufacturers are buying parts at the national show. Pretty please, may they get no more of those loudspeakers that say: "Lo' every buddy. Firsofferin' safternoon is" so and so.

Los Angeles Times: Press observers with the Roosevelt party couldn't find a farmer who was interested one way or the other in the court question. Still, there is Van Devanter.

Remarkable Photograph of a Mirage on the Swiss-Italian Frontier

Monitor Camera Club From Peter Savary, London

These Strange Lighting Effects on Lago Bianco, Upper Engadine, Switzerland, Were Photographed Immediately After a Heavy Rain. They Were Due, Presumably, to Floating Mists and to a Definite Mirage of the Highest Mountain Range—Which in Reality Should Not Be There at All! In the Far Center Are the Italian Alps

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Budding Trees

A man recently called at our back door desiring to bud our avocado trees with two other varieties of avocados. He carried with him all the materials necessary for the task, and his fee for this work was only 50 cents.

We were much pleased to have this service rendered us, as we had long thought of having our seedling tree budded. The man seemed adept at budding trees, and explained that he soon was going to establish a nursery in the city and hoped to make friends by this service.

This idea need not be limited to the budding of avocado trees. I know many families who have trees of other varieties, and they would welcome the appearance of a capable person willing to bud their trees at a reasonable cost.—Betty T., San Diego, Calif.

Reward

Blest is the man whose heart and hands are pure.
He hath no sickness that he shall not cure,
No sorrow that he may not well endure:
His feet are steadfast and his hope is sure.

Oh, blest is he who ne'er hath sold his soul,
Whose will is perfect, and whose word is whole;
Who hath not paid to common-sense the toll
Of self-disgrace, nor owned the world's control.

Through clouds and shadows of the darkest night,
He will not lose a glimmering of the light;
Nor, though the sun of day be shrouded quite,
Swerve from the narrow path to left or right.

—John Addington Symonds

Quotation for Today

GENTILITY is the ability to ignore in others those faults or blemishes we will not tolerate in ourselves.—Anon.

In Lighter Vein

Comforting Sound

She: "In time of trial, what do you suppose brings most comfort to a man?"

He: "A verdict of 'Not guilty,' I should imagine."—Answers.

That Was All

Stern Parent (to applicant for daughter's hand): "Young man, can you support a family?"

Young Man (meekly): "I only wanted Sarah!"—Montreal Star.

Strike Note

Recently passing the picket line of a local business establishment, a friend heard an observer comment: "There goes the March of 'lost' Time!"

Flatterer

Overheard: The traffic officer at State and Madison saying, "Step along, ladies. Pick up your 3½ triple A's."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

—Collier's

"She's been giving me nothing but trouble for the past twenty years!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dog and the Bone

Any number of children (ages 4-9) sit in a circle. One child is chosen for the "dog." He lies in the middle of the circle with his eyes closed. Something, used as a bone, is placed a small distance from his head.

The hostess then points to a child in the circle to try to get the bone. Everyone is quiet while the child moves softly toward the bone. If the dog hears the footsteps, he barks and points in the direction that he hears the steps. As soon as he barks, the one walking must stop. If the dog points in his direction, he has to go back to his place in the circle. If the dog hasn't pointed in the child's direction, he can keep on going. If he gets the bone, he gets to be "dog."—M. I. W., Enid, Okla.

I Will

I WILL start anew this morning
with a higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining of
my ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my
duty's call is clear.
I will waste no moment whining and
my heart shall know no fear.

I will look sometimes about me for
the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties
that elude the grumbler's gaze;
I will try and find contentment in
the paths that I must tread,
I will cease to have resentment when
another moves ahead.

I will not be swayed by envy when
my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll
strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine—
I will cease to preach your duty and
be more concerned with mine.

—S. E. Kiser, in "Success."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The code-letters of the thrice-repeated word in this quotation by Sir T. Browne, offer a clue to the subject matter:

"WAT BCDT FEHHG WATCH IJKBNTLOT ED WATG LK WATCH BEWFATD, JKW PKH LCDQNEG, SRW PKH WATCH KBJ RDT."

The "A's" Have It!

A Beaumont, Texas, reader shares this list of 10 "A" words. Can you fill in the blanks in accordance with the definitions given below?

1. A—A—
2. —A—A—
3. —A—A—A
4. —A—A—A
5. A—A—A—A
6. —A—A—
7. —A—A—
8. —A—A—A—
9. —A—A—A—
10. —A—A—A—A—

1, Expression of sorrow. 2, Unit of weight. 3, A country. 4, A fruit. 5, A state. 6, The base. 7, Greens. 8, Traveling company. 9, An herb. 10, A boat.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing TWO to SIX in 5 moves.

How Many Did Each Receive?

A man distributed one dollar among 5 boys. Each boy, except the youngest, received 5 cents more than the boy next younger. If the boys were all of different ages, how much did each receive?

Biblical Places and Associations

Here's another list as shared by a Topeka, Kansas, reader. With whom do we associate these Biblical places? The first has been checked.

1	Bethany	Job	
2	Endor	Paul	
3	Bethel	Lazarus	1
4	Carmel	Jacob	
5	Uz	Goliath	
6	Hebron	Eutychus	
7	Damascus	Samson	
8	Troas	Abraham	
9	Gath	Elijah	
10	Gaza	Saul	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Computing Necessary Majority

Question: In balloting for members of a board we use perforated ballots, containing as many sections as there are places to be filled. After the ballots are collected they are first verified to see that no names are voted more than once on a ballot, and then they are separated for convenience in tabulating. The question arises, how to consider those ballots which may have one or more of the spaces blank.

For example, in an election for three board members, 100 votes are cast. Four of the ballots, however, have only two names. Thus after separating the ballots, there is the following result:

A receives 90 votes
B receives 80 votes
C receives 49 votes

and there are a number of other candidates with smaller votes, and four blank ballots. A and B are elected, of course. But what about C? He received a majority of votes if the four blank ballots are eliminated.

Answer: C would need a majority of 100 votes to elect him—that is, at least 51 votes. In an election for a board, where more than one place is being filled, all persons receiving votes are considered as candidates for the same office, and the total number of ballots cast must be considered in computing the necessary majority.

Let us assume, however, that A and B being elected, there is another ballot taken for the third place, and on this ballot C received 49 votes, with four ballots blank. In this case C would be elected, since there is only one place being filled, and the four blank ballots are not counted in arriving at the necessary majority. Deducting the four blank ballots leaves 96 valid ballots cast, of which 49 is a majority.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Several years ago a family of six was left with practically nothing, due to the failure of the father's business. They moved to an abandoned farm, and by hard work were able to get along. As the soil was poor, the garden took a great deal of work to make it produce; however they raised enough vegetables for use in the summer and canned enough for the winter.

There were no new clothes, but kind friends contributed garments that were outgrown in their families. This family soon found that they could be very happy in their new surroundings, and were very grateful for all they found to enjoy.

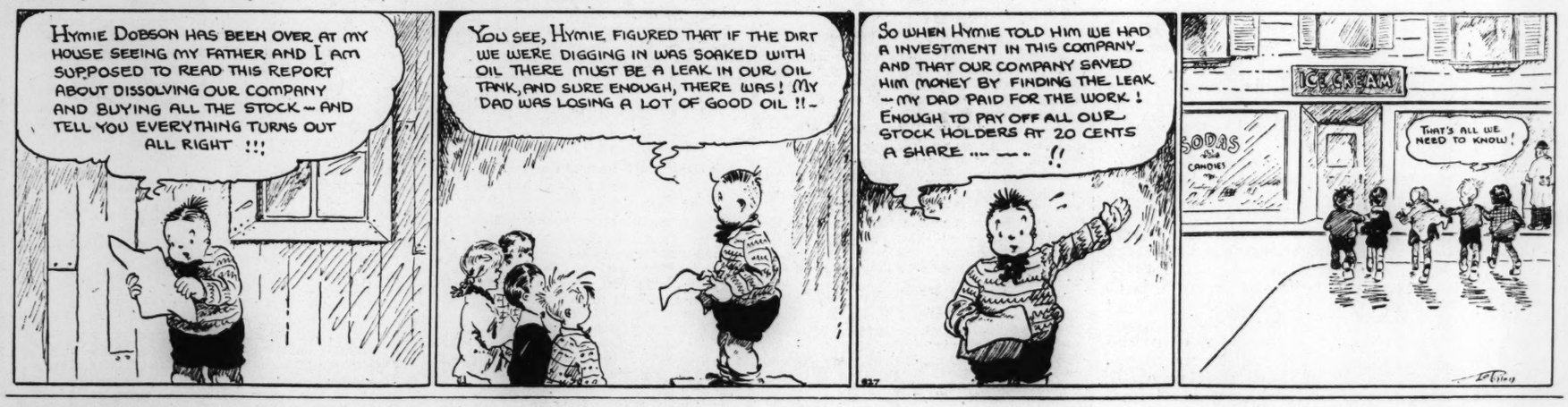
In a few years conditions became less difficult, and it was possible to enjoy some of the good things that had seemed beyond their reach. Christmas was approaching, and the children were hoping that this year they could have some of the things they had been deprived of for so long. However, the father said to them, "While we have been in need, our friends have been very kind to us. Would it not be a fine thing for us to do something for some of the needy families around us this year instead of giving presents to the members of our own family?" That seemed rather hard, especially to the younger children, but all agreed to the plan.

The father took the children to the general store, where they told the manager what they wished to do. He entered into the plan with understanding. He asked one boy to take the canned goods from the shelves; asked the little girls to fill some boxes with candy—as a Christmas basket should always have some candy in it. By the time the baskets were ready, the children felt that they were really having a merry Christmas; and the day was an outstandingly happy one in that home.

When the father's business failure had come at the beginning of the depression, people had said, "When the depression is over there will be no place for him, as all the positions will be filled by younger men." Before another Christmas came, the father was offered three positions, one of which was for a piece of work for which he was especially fitted, and very eager to do.

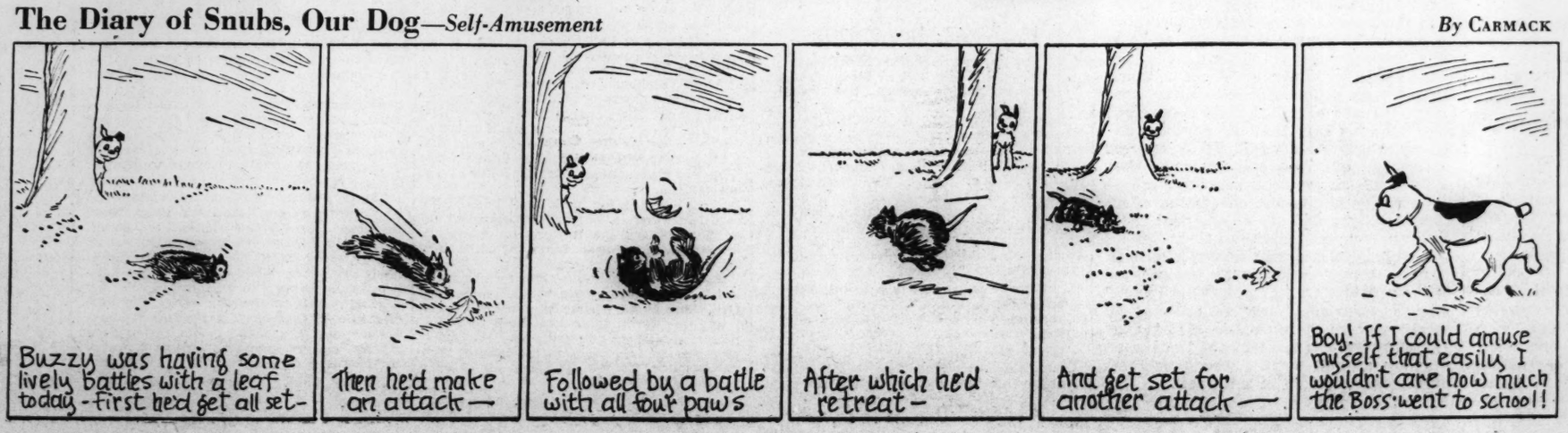
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Saves the Day*

By Le Pelley


HYMIE DOBSON HAS BEEN OVER AT MY HOUSE SEEING MY FATHER AND I AM SUPPOSED TO READ THIS REPORT ABOUT DISSOLVING OUR COMPANY AND BUYING ALL THE STOCK — AND TELL YOU EVERYTHING TURNS OUT ALL RIGHT !!!
YOU SEE, HYMIE FIGURED THAT IF THE DIRT WE WERE DIGGING IN WAS SOAKED WITH OIL THERE MUST BE A LEAK IN OUR OIL TANK, AND SURE ENOUGH, THERE WAS! MY DAD WAS LOSING A LOT OF GOOD OIL !!-
SO WHEN HYMIE TOLD HIM WE HAD A INVESTMENT IN THIS COMPANY- AND THAT OUR COMPANY SAVED HIM MONEY BY FINDING THE LEAK — MY DAD PAID FOR THE WORK ! ENOUGH TO PAY OFF ALL OUR STOCK HOLDERS AT 20 CENTS A SHARE ... — .. !!
ICE CREAM
SODAS
CANDIES
THAT'S ALL WE NEED TO KNOW!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Self-Amusement*

By Carmack


Buzzy was having some lively battles with a leaf today - first he'd get all set-
Then he'd make an attack—
Followed by a battle with all four paws
After which he'd retreat -
And get set for another attack—
Boy! If I could amuse myself that easily I wouldn't care how much the Boss went to school!

Daily Anecdote

Chaliapin's Start

Feodor Chaliapin, the great Russian basso, attained his position in the operatic world only after trying many other occupations.

Born in Kazan, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker as soon as he had learned to read and write. At the age of 16 he was working in a shop opposite a bakery in which Maxim Gorky was employed. They became friends. Later, Chaliapin became forwarding clerk in the service of the Ural Railway Company, at Oufa. Near him again was Gorky employed in shunting operations, and testing wagon wheels.

Chaliapin again changed his occupation and worked at loading melons on cargo boats. But he was fond of the theater, and would occasionally throw up his job and join a traveling theatrical company. He was, in turn, comedian, singer in operetta, street vendor, handy man at the theater in Tiflis, porter, and chorister.

In Tiflis he came in contact with Professor Oussatof, who gave him lessons. These led to such good results that he was engaged at the opera at St. Petersburg.

By way of variety, he was imprisoned more than once on suspicion of political intrigue.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The wise carry their knowledge as they do their watches, not for display, but for their own use."

The "A's" Have It!: Alas, Carat, Canada, Banana, Alabama, Basal, Salad, Caravan, Caraway, Catamaran.

Letter Changing: Two, too, ton, tin, sin, six.

How Much Did Each Receive?: 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents.

Biblical Places and Associations: Bethany—Lazarus; Endor—Saul; Bethel—Jacob; Carmel—Elijah; Uz—Job; Hebron—Abraham; Damascus—Paul; Troas—Eutychus; Gath—Goliath; Gaza—Samson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government by Gifts

ONE basic problem of government—coordinating conflicting special interests—has not greatly changed in the last 150 years. When adoption of the American Constitution was being advocated, one interested in solving the problem of divergent interests wrote:

> By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

Not long ago a prominent American describing the same problem said:

> By pressure groups, I mean, of course, organized business, organized industry, organized finance, organized labor, organized agriculture, and the long array of organized forces for the promotion of special interests or the prosecution of reforms, which bring their demands to bear upon government accompanied by the promised support or threatened antagonism of their voting strength.

The first quotation is from a Federalist Paper written by James Madison. The second is from a speech by Glenn Frank. Anyone who has any question about how pressure groups operate has only to read the papers. A few days ago the Governor of Nebraska said to the President of the United States:

> We'd like to be against spending, but we're forced to be for it. Nebraska must have more money from the Federal Government.

In a Washington dispatch in The Christian Science Monitor of August 7, is reported the victory of a different group:

> The powerful domestic sugar lobby—an alliance of beet sugar growers and domestic sugar refiners—won a smashing victory . . . here yesterday in House votes which sent the sugar quota bill to the Senate.

At a reciprocal trade agreement hearing in Washington on September 23, a representative speaking for the cotton textile and shoe industries of New England said:

> The men and women working in these several industries have a right to challenge the legality and fairness of a few men assuming the authority to expand the sales of certain American goods abroad at the expense of other American industries.

On August 10, a dispatch from Washington, reporting on the new cotton loans and subsidies, reported:

> The limitation to 65 per cent of base product immediately produced a storm of protest from lobby representatives here of cotton producers.

As we have said, such demands by factions or pressure groups are not new. But today they operate in new ways and with more effective pressure. Certainly such a statement as Governor Cochran's would have startled Madison. And repeated statements like this must be causing President Roosevelt to wonder how his own popularity and power will fare when he puts into more evident effect his declaration at Casper, Wyoming, that "we are not going to spend nearly so rapidly."

Madison was concerned to keep the agricultural and manufacturing interests balanced, the debtor and creditor influences checking each other, the diverse claims of economic groups and geographic sections acting as counterweights. And for further control of faction he looked to another feature of the new Republic—elected representatives exercising their best judgment of national welfare.

What has happened to his two controls? Conflicting interests do still balance to some extent. But in America now that agriculture has come to political power it does not check the gifts of government to manufacturing, but simply asks gifts—cotton subsidies, for instance—for itself. That hope of restraint is largely destroyed.

So also is the creditor or taxpayer check on the debtor or spending influence. Communities which are bitterly opposed to federal spending fall over each other in asking for WPA money to spend on high school buildings and unused sidewalks. The public appears more interested in visible gifts than in the indirect, invisible taxes which pay for them.

We come back to Madison's other hope—representatives exercising their own best judgment and sense of the whole nation's welfare. But rare is the member of Congress who dares put the national welfare above the special interest demands of his constituents or even of a pressure group among them.

Thus increased responsibility falls on those officials who are chosen by the whole nation—essentially the President—if the aggravated dangers of government by gift are to be met. Several times on his western trip Mr. Roosevelt has indicated a stronger intention of balancing the budget. Does he now more clearly see the danger? Has he the strength to say No to all who put special interests ahead of national welfare?

Tomorrow: Fair and Warmer?

TENSION between Britain and Italy is not new. But friendship is older still. The gentle aggressions of Byron, Shelley and the Brownings annexed all that Britain wants of Italy long ago. Thus when Mr. Neville Chamberlain stresses the British hope for Italian friendship instead of British determination to put down Italian ambitions, his words express more of British tradition than of mere opportunism.

Coming as it does just after a diplomatic retreat on the part of London and Paris, the Chamberlain speech at Manchester may disappoint those who have been waiting to witness a decisive stiffening of the democratic opposition to totalitarian intervention in Spain. Yet there are indications that behind the soft words lies an increasing force of decision.

The talks about Italian "volunteers" in Spain are to take place in the London Non-Intervention Committee as Rome and Berlin demanded, instead of coming before a three-power conference as London and Paris desired. But there are signs that the two European democracies will insist on something more than a whitewashing to the "volunteer" question. Time limits for withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain are in the news frequently enough to give them semi-official significance.

And though Britain is very reluctant to take part in an occupation of the Balearic Island of Minorca, the anxiety which the Italian press has voiced at such a possibility can hardly have been lost on British ears. Mr. Chamberlain tactfully avoided mention of any such bargaining points that Britain may possess. Likewise, and for the same reason, he omitted reference to British-French solidarity on the issue of intervention in Spain.

It was obvious that the British Prime Minister saw at Manchester an opportunity to improve the atmosphere in which the talks on "volunteers" are to take place. The tension he thus hoped to ease is no more alarming to most informed observers than that which has periodically strained British-Italian relations for some time. Indeed, it was a tension predicted some weeks ago, after which, the international weather men added, a clearing of skies would follow.

It's a Good Price to Somebody

WHAT one country calls a farm problem looks like an opportunity to another. This is not a matter of taking advantage of another's misfortune; it is a product of different levels in living costs, labor costs, land costs and so forth.

A pertinent example exists in the Brazilian production of cotton, considerably discussed of late in connection with North American crop control legislation. Eight to ten cents a pound for cotton seemed an unbearably low price to planters in the southern United States. Yet in Brazil the coffee market had gone so much flatter than that of cotton that even this price looked attractive. Hence a new potential competitor in the world cotton market.

Now inside the United States the story promises to be repeated. Southern farmers, looking about for something with which to employ unoccupied former cotton acres, awake to the prospect that they might produce more of the South's own meat and dairy supplies. This potentially affects stock raisers, and milk, butter and cheese producers of the North. They had not thought they were doing too well, but returns in this field look good to the South. Northern ingenuity will be put to it to find or expand markets in other directions.

Eternal adaptability is the price of agricultural success.

A Dog's Life

FIRST it was merely children who were banned from swanky apartment houses, and of course some fuss was made, but now worse has come to worst. Your urban cliff-dweller is being denied the right to keep a dog.

A large apartment development in Chicago has announced that after present leases expire no dogs will be allowed, and a similar "apartment city" in Manhattan will take no new tenants with dogs. One organization in New York seeks to rule dogs out of the city for their own good.

Now regardless of what you think of the Spanish War, the Japanese in China, the New Deal, the fall styles or the cost of living, here is an issue to stir the blood. Show us a man, or woman, who doesn't have an opinion—some opinion—about dogs! Particularly about dogs in the city.

That is what is going to make arbitration so difficult. Any talesmen you pick for a jury on the subject will be prima facie prejudiced. Every person either has a dog or has not a dog. Every person who has not a dog is either heartless or too kind to keep one. Every person who has a dog knows naturally that a dog's place is in the country, or in the city, according to where the owner of the dog and the opinion lives.

Even a jury of dogs might not be much help. For a wolfhound or collie after years in kitchenette often takes on a cramped and timorous look that leaves you wondering whether he would really express his sentiments. And one mistrusts that some of the smaller apartment-size breeds have succumbed to the enervating effect of paternalism and are all too content to have their meals handed to them.

A city man, looking at some St. Bernard puppies, demurred at buying one because of the upkeep. "Oh, they don't eat much," said the farm boy, "they run around and catch woodchucks and things." Alas, by now the second generation of that brood might not know what a woodchuck was unless it dressed up in a tin can.

Peace With Change

Book News of the Day

ADMONITORY to "haves" and "have-nots" alike is the title of Frederick Sherwood Dunn's PEACEFUL CHANGE (New York: Council on Foreign Relations. $1.50), and as timely as a word to the wise may be. President Roosevelt's suggestion for "quarantine" of aggressors by law-abiding nations may lead to conferences that can make the world permanently peaceful only if they provide for the inevitability of change.

Today the three great democracies, and many of the smaller countries in the League of Nations, are about to make clear their insistence that change shall be brought about only by peaceful methods. But in doing so they must commit themselves morally to a program in which change shall have a part. Anything less than this would invite the possibility of war, and would at any rate guarantee the eventual breakdown of the projected peace structure.

* * *

Dr. Dunn's contribution to current understanding of an urgent question includes an examination of methods of peaceful change and of the propriety of attempting to solve certain specific problems now raised by the demands of dissatisfied powers. He concludes that matters of national prestige, honor, self-sufficiency, are related to power-politics and are not susceptible of solution through peaceful change because they tend to emphasize a nation's desire for ability to employ warlike methods effectively against its neighbors.

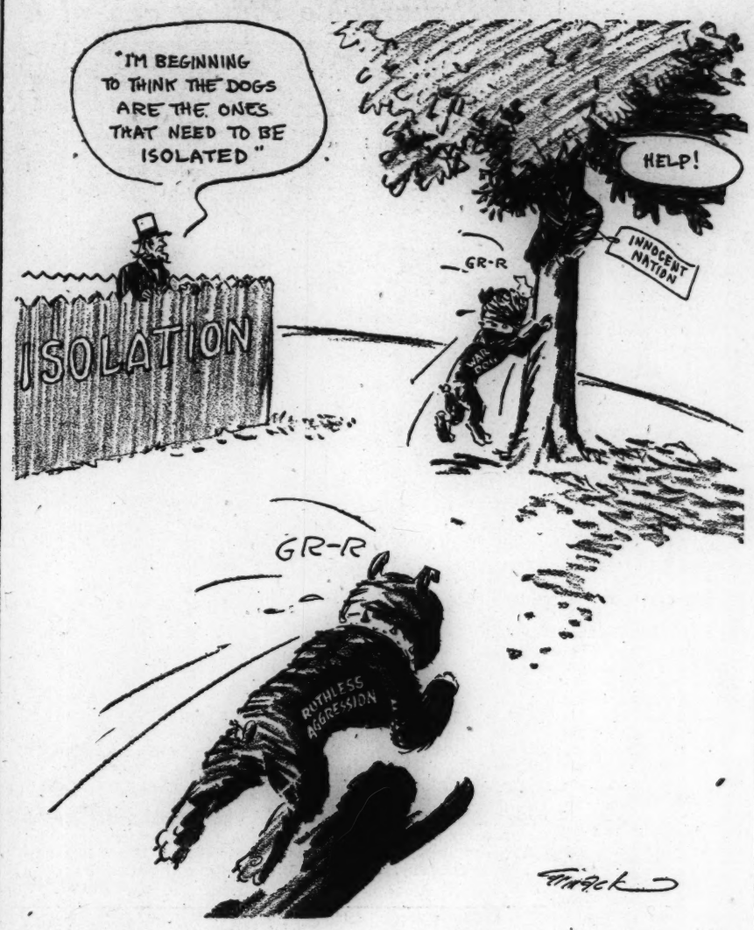
Access to raw materials, however, is a question to which the procedures of peaceful change are appropriate. It is not a colonial question, Dr. Dunn rightly declares. He believes that international arrangements for granting credits to industrial countries that lack raw materials might not only enable those nations to procure needed materials but would tend to bring peoples who have been withdrawn by governments from the international community back into cooperative contact with their neighbors.

* * *

Of course, as long as countries feel they must be able to supply themselves not only in peace time but also in war time, normal solutions of raw-material questions must suffer delay and confusion. With concerted action to reduce tariff barriers, to remove currency restrictions, to make national monopolies less formidable and provide international fair trade practices, the peacetime aspect of raw materials no doubt could be swiftly changed for the better. But as long as there is a wartime aspect, these solutions would fail to satisfy those countries that consider war politics to be their only hope for relief from oppressive conditions.

If the "haves" couple their determination to insure respect for peaceful methods with a readiness to implement those methods to deal with change, they will attack the raw material problem on both fronts. It is the problem of raw material supplies that makes the threat of war. But it is the threat of war that makes raw material supplies a problem. Dr. Dunn is to be congratulated on the pointedness of his title, even though its pointedness is a product of events he could hardly have foreseen. By its clarity and conciseness, however, his book would merit attention had no oration moved the councils of nations to hope for peace before violent change. C. W. M.

Time to Restrain Them



Signs of the Sky

WHILE Pole and Equator are playing merrily at non-stop long-distance shuttlecock with "depressions" and "anti-cyclones," British meteorologists are trying hard to get the game organized.

Games are all very well, they say, but let's have definite rules—if we can.

Once, in that game, they recall, the Equator gained on the Arctic. Britain, so geologists vow, became a decidedly warmer place, as proved by some of the semi-tropical plants which formed its coal measures long ago.

Then there was that other trick played by Antarctica on tropical Australia, where glacier ice once formed at sea level.

So, quite obviously, the weather needs watching—seriously. Doubtless, its clouds and winds will continue to provide their quota of jokes and give an artificial fillip to flagging conversation. But weather lore is, in fact, fast becoming one of the most important of all the physical sciences.

* * *

Passing are the days of the casual tapping of the "weather glass," the discerning of the sky with the eye. The appeal now is to elaborate statistics and to the plentiful precedents which they are beginning to provide over a growing record of years.

Most responsible for this change are the wireless and the airplane. These twin annihilators of time and space arrived almost together, invading new realms and demanding new knowledge.

Since their development, the exploring of the atmosphere has gone deeper and deeper, until there is now no privacy for either cloud or wind. From innumerable land stations and even at sea, small balloons with or without recording instruments penetrate rarefied realms.

Because of the approaching transatlantic flights, wind conditions above the ocean at heights at which the flying "Queen Marys" will be operating are now being seriously investigated. To obtain this information, an official of the Meteorological Department of the British Air Ministry is making regular steamship voyages to and fro across the Atlantic, releasing many pilotless, hydrogen-filled balloons. Observations of their movements and travel are providing data hitherto unobtainable of ocean winds at varying altitudes.

* * *

But the weather calls the tune, and forecasts are often wrong. In explanation, it is said that Britain lies on the border of both the Continental weather and the Atlantic weather. This makes for unusual vagaries. In addition, the data at present received from the Atlantic—usual path of most "depressions" are not yet as plentiful as from the numerous Continental land stations. Recently, the chief announcer at the British Broadcasting Corporation received a basket of fish from a grateful fisherman who heard his "gale warning" and thereby saved all his nets. But his thanks should have gone to the Air Ministry's weather mappers. P. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Salesmanship, Service and Senility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The reprint of "Salesmanship" from The Christian Science Monitor in our local paper has greatly impressed me.

Too much emphasis is being brought to bear these days upon the matter of ages of persons who are qualified to perform useful service. Ability and skill normally utilized in mental and physical labor improve with experience.

Your analysis of the age problem in relation to employment is truly correct. May the good sense of employers prevail in our country and let us hope that they do not become wedded to the influence of the worst phase of modern views of psychologists plus psychiatrists.

I have actually known in my social-work experience of innumerable cases of men and women psychiatrically analyzed as "unemployables," assigned to dependency forever through the very type of case-work pronounced in a community as "constructively working for betterment of human-kind."

This editorial on "Salesmanship" is among my clippings. May you bring more of them to readers of newspapers. Your Monitor as you may well know is classified as A-one among readers everywhere.

Chicago, Ill. MARY S. JOHNSON

Up Nickel: Down Wheat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In my copy of the Halifax Chronicle I see a reprint of a Monitor editorial, titled "Facing Up To Aggression."

Reference is made to the Nine Power Treaty and the relation of today's events in China to the respective contractual powers—United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain, China, Japan, The Netherlands, Italy and Portugal.

It is the concluding assertion, however, which has induced this note of commendation from a Canadian reader. I think those final words richly merit another trip around the earth:

> "This structure was brought into being by collective action. It should not be abandoned without collective consideration."

In the Dominion the rebirth of militarism around the nations, has developed the nickel tonnage to a new high level; but the great once-free international wheat traffic has deteriorated (through the same cause), to the point where average crops from the world's fields will be difficult to dispose of, whereas generous yields would quickly destroy the price-structure.

Canada is unusually dependent upon a friendly world! WHEAT FARMER

Toronto, Ont., Can.

Keeping It "A Living Document"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be permitted to extend the remarks of Mr. Edwin M. Winston in his recent letter to the Monitor. The greed for power is not confined to one department of our government. And is not each equally zealous of its authority?

Is it not true that the great mass of weight in arriving at decisions is legalistic precedent? When the court makes a decision it becomes constitutional law. Is not the court then a lawmaking body?

The decisions of the court are in many instances made by a bare majority. Is it not then evident that these decisions are only human opinions, or matters of party or personal predilection? Was it sound constitutional law when Justice Hughes was the balance wheel that determined that wages and hours regulation was unconstitutional, or was it sound constitutional law when he reversed himself to support it?

Democracy was a new and untried institution at the time of the Constitutional Convention. They were mortally afraid of it. Why was it limited by such practices as the requirement of a three-fourths majority of the state legislatures to amend the Constitution, or the indirect election of Senators, or the property qualification for the franchise? It was twenty years before that was removed.

No Constitutional government can long stand that does not allow sufficient elasticity in its constitution to permit it to adapt itself to change. With the present tempo of change it is decidedly dangerous to permit to continue a condition where one branch of the government, not subject to the public will, can create conditions where actions necessary to preserve the welfare of tens of millions of people may be frustrated for twenty years.

The Constitution of the United States must be preserved as an elastic and living thing that can grow and adapt itself to change. Nothing in this universe is permanent except change. That which does not change is already dead! We should not permit our Constitution to be used to prevent peaceful and gradual change as the need arises. No more "Dred Scott" decisions if you please. We have already paid a terrible cost for this type of rigidity, and we should be capable of learning from experience. C. O. GRIFFIN

Lindsay, Calif.

Mirror of World Opinion

God and Prosperity

JOHN WESLEY used to declare that no religious movement would endure in its vigor for more than thirty years, because in that time the obedience to the laws of God demanded in the Christian life would bring worldly prosperity to such an extent that it would lead the people to forget God.

This is somewhat of an astounding declaration but seems to be borne out conspicuously in human experience.

It is as much as to say that obedience to the laws of God as exemplified by the Christian life has in it the ingredients of prosperity, and following such a course automatically produces prosperity, nationally speaking.

And then comes the real test. When everything is prosperous and all seems to be well with the world, the seemingly unconquerable temptation is to forget God, in the feeling of self-sufficiency without Him.

The penalty for forgetting God is trouble, of which economic depressions are phases. The ups and downs of the Israelitish nation, of which the Bible largely deals, merely follows the line of remembering and forgetting God as a nation. The central theme in the Bible is that remembering God brings prosperity and forgetting Him is followed by adversity. . . .

It is said that the meek shall inherit the earth. However, after they have cashed in on it the meek are inclined to lose their meekness and the next thing they know they have lost their inheritance.

(It would be a wonderful thing for humanity if it could be prosperous without forgetting God. Here is an avenue of research which would be worth following: How to enjoy prosperity without forgetting the real source of prosperity—obedience to the laws of God as demanded in the Christian life.)—*Burbank (Calif.) Review.*

The Wide Horizon

Writing on the Wall

FROM THE DIARY OF A FEMININE OBSERVER

By Adelaide Stedman

GENOA

EVEN in this day of news reels, radio and many-editioned newspapers, Italy is not disdaining that ancient medium for propaganda—the walls of her towns. Genoa offers an interesting example of the practice.

At the moment this great old seaport has just been en fête to greet her king who came to launch the Littorio, one of the twin battleships which are the present pride of the Italian navy.

There was not much bunting or a great display of flags but everywhere the eye was not only caught but besieged by placards bearing such legends as EVVIVA LA CASA SAVOIA, (Long Live the House of Savoy), EVVIVA LA MARINA, (Long Live the Navy). Challenging poses of Il Duce appeared above the words, A NOI, (To Us); and very martial lithographs of His Majesty over the inscription, KING AND EMPEROR.

And though these posters roughly correspond to the political placards to which many countries are accustomed, and will disappear as others disappear when a campaign is over, many generally significant sentiments are painted on the actual stone of Genoa's walls with evident intent of endurance.

Here are two which come from a populous district and are evidently meant for the eyes of working people:

SIAMO PRONTI A DIFENDERE LA VITTORIA CON LA STESSA INTREPIDA E INESORABILE DECISIONE CON LA QUALE L'ABBIAMO CONQUISTATA. (We are ready to defend the victory with the same fearless and determined will with which we have won it.)

QUESTA E L'EPOCA NELLA QUALE BISOGNA SENTIRE L'ORGOGLIO DI VIVERE. (This is the epoch in which one must feel the pride of living and of fighting.)

The war in Abyssinia and the victory are still being kept before the eyes of the rank and file.

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This sentiment appears upon the walls of a school:

LA PATRIA E' LA PIU GRANDE, LA PIU'UMANA, LA PIU'PURA DELLE REALTA'. (Your country is the greatest, the most human, the purest reality.)

Automatically the children read it day by day.

The following is taken from a residential district:

LA SALVEZZA DELLA PATRIA STA NEL LAVORO E NELLA DISCIPLINA. (The security of your country lies in work and in discipline.)

From a wall in the business section:

SIAMO PRONTI A QUALUNQUE COMPITO CHE OI SIA POSTO DAVANTI DAL DESTINO. (We are ready for any task which destiny may place before us.)

These three are inscribed along the city highways:

IL POPOLO ITALIANO E' IL POPOLO IMMORTALE CHE TROVA SEMPRE UNA PRIMAVERA PER LE SUE SPERANZE, PER LA SUA PASSIONE, PER LA SUA GRANDEZZA. (The Italian Nation is the immortal nation which always finds a re-birth for its hopes, for its struggles, for its greatness.)

DURARE OLTRE LA VITTORIA PER L'AVVENIRE E LA POTENZA DELLA NAZIONE. (Survive beyond the victory, for the future and the power of the Nation.)

CHI NON SA FARE LA GUERRA, MOLTO DIFFICILMENTE SA FARE LA PACE. (Who isn't able to make war, will, with great difficulty, be able to make peace.)

This much-used inscription:

OBBEDIRE, CREDERE E COMBATTERE. (Obey, believe and fight) is inscribed upon the façade of the Fascists Students' House of Genoa.

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The following appear along the Mediterranean road at Santa Margherita Ligure, to be read by the country folk, the moneyed Italians who frequent this fashionable resort, and the English and Americans who have long favored Rapallo.

CHI NON E PRONTO A MORIRE PER LA SUA FEDE NON E DEGNO DI PROFESSARLA. (Who is not ready to die for his Faith, is not worthy to profess it.)

IO DESIDERO CHE L'ITALIA SIA VISITATA DAL MAGGIORE NUMERO DI TURISTI STRANIERI: ESSI TROVERANNO UN PAESE BELLISSIMO, UN POPOLO AMANTE DELL' ORDINE E SINCERAMENTE OSPITALE. (I desire that Italy should be visited by the greatest number of tourists. They will find a most beautiful country, a people lovers of order and truly hospitable.)

Many of these inscriptions such as the last one, are painted in flowing script and bear the signature of Mussolini. Others carry the Fascist insignia.

The ones by Il Duce are taken from his various speeches and writings, not only Genoa, but many of the cities of Italy proudly offering themselves as signboards for his words.

Curious tales are to be heard of radical sentiments which appear upon these same walls by night and by the next morning disappear. But to the visiting stranger these are only tales. What is seen is this Fascist mass of visual propaganda, the oldest propaganda in the world—writing on the wall.

Not only "he who runs may read," but he who walks or comes by motor.